THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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Bay Area Prepares For June 2 National Day of Protest

ANTI-WEBER FORCES WIN FUNDS FROM OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL

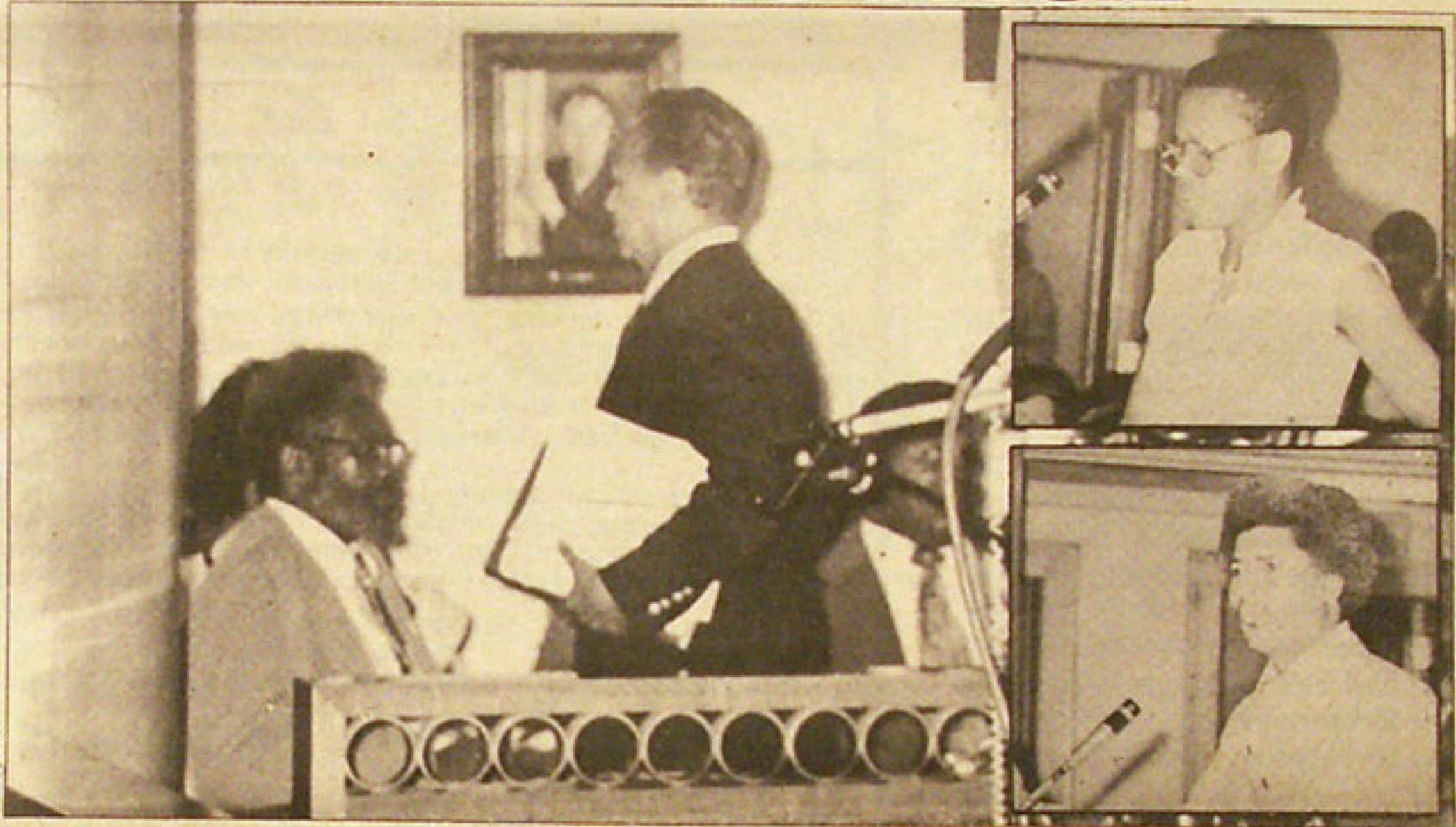
(Oakland, Calif.) - Strong pressure from a coalition of Black and poor community organizations here in late May succeeded in forcing the Oakland City Council to provide $5,000 in funds and materials for the Bay Area's upcoming June 2 National Day of Protest against the Weber Decison.

If upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, the Weber case will outlaw voluntary affirmative action employment programs and put millions of Black and poor people out of work.

The Northern California Coalition to Overturn the Weber Case (NCCOWC), organized and led by Lorenza Carlisle, went before the city council and demanded the following: (1) That June 2 be declared National Day of Protest against the Weber Decision in Oakland; (2) That the NCCOWC be allowed to hang anti-Weber banners on four street corners in the city; and (3) That $5,000 be appropriated to the Coalition for expenses for the June 2 protest.

Mayor Lionel Wilson, who arrived late for the council meeting, wnich was chaired by Vice Mayor John Sutter, visibly angered the community people present when he abruptly left council chambers during speeches made by NCCOWC members.

The Black mayor, who has recently been under severe attack from Black and poor people—who put him in office in 1977—for failing to deal with Oakland's skyrocketing unemployment rate, looked bored throughout the Weber discussion, openly yawning several times.



BPINS photos

Oakland Mayor LIONEL WILSON (above) leaves city council meeting during presentation by anti-Weber forces demanding city funds for the June 2 national anti-Weber protest. BLACK PANTHER editor JONINA ABRON (top, right) and LORENZA CARLISLE, anti-Weber coalition organizer, address city council.

Sutter explained the mayor's departure when one of the Coalition speakers asked why he had left. According to the vice mayor, Wilson had to catch a plane for Washington, D.C., where he was going on "official city business."

In January of this year, a delegation of community groups organized by Lorenza Carlisle, who is chairperson of the Caterpillar Anti-Discrimination Committee, went before the city council to demand that Oakland take an official stand against the Weber case. As a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

JUDGE DENIES MOTION TO DISMISS HUEY P. NEWTON CASE

(Oakland, Calif.) - A defense motion to stop the retrial of Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton on a false murder charge was denied here in mid-May in Alameda County Superior Court.

Attorney Thomas Steel, appearing on behalf of Huey, argued that Superior Court Judge Carl West Anderson, who presided in Huey's first trial earlier this year on charges that he killed Black prostitute Kathleen Smith in 1974, failed to inquire into blatant jury tampering discovered on the last day of the trial, March 24.

On that day, it was learned that on the first day of jury deliberations, an alternate juror named Mrs. Menees had handed a note to one of the main jurors, Mrs. Silva, urging Silva to "Go hang him (Huey)." Anderson claimed that the incident hed no serious effect on jury deliberations and refused to dismiss Silva or Menees.

Silva was one of two jurors who held out for a guilty verdict in the trial. Anderson declared a mistrial after the jury reported it was hopelessly deadlocked 10-2 for Huey's acquittal.

After listening to arguments by Deputy District Attorney Thomas Orloff, who claimed that there was no evidence of jury tampering, Judge Martin Pulich, a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

BLACK YOUTH SENTENCED TO 25 YEARS IN PRISON

(Prince George's County, Md.) - The Black and poor community held an angry demonstration here recently to protest the outrageous 25-year prison term given to a 16-year-old Black youth falsely convicted for killing two White policemen who beat him up.

Terrence Johnson was convicted in April of voluntary manslaughter in the June 28, 1978, shooting deaths of Prince George's County police officers Albert Claggett and James Brian Swart.

The manslaughter conviction and the illegal use of a pistol were charges resulting from the shooting of Claggett. The Black youth was acquitted by reason of temporary insanity on all charges related to Swart's death.

Defense attorneys charged that young Johnson was severely beaten by Claggett and had shot the police officer in self-defense. Johnson, his lawyers said, then lost control of himself and killed Swart.

Johnson faces a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison on the manslaughter charge and 15 years on the handgun charge.

The 1978 incident occurred when Terrence and his brother Melvin were stopped by police on their way to the movies. The two Black youth were arrested because their car registration tags were allegedly invalid.

At the police station, Terrence Johnson was handcuffed to a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

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Editorial

NO JUSTICE, NO GAS FOR POOR PEOPLE

Several events in the U.S. in late May indicated the continuing right-wing direction that the U.S. government is moving—a direction that is creating a life and death situation for Black and poor people.

In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed the death penalty, declaring it "cruel and unusual punishment." Florida, which executed John Spenkelink on May 26, is one of numerous states which has rewritten its capital punishment laws in the last seven years so that they no longer violate the high court's prohibition on cruel and unusual punishment.

Numerous studies have documented the fact that the death penalty is used most often against Black and other minority and poor inmates. Spenkelink, born to a *poor White family, was electrocuted. Dan White, the admitted* assassin of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk, received a voluntary manslaughter charge and was sentenced to a maximum of seven years and eight months in prison.

White's case is an example of what happens when a person receives a jury of his or her peers, something that never happens to Black and poor people in America.

White may well be out of prison in five years. After all, he is just "a nice guy who went beserk for a minute." Meanwhile, Terrence Johnson, a 16-year-old Black youth, has been sentenced to 25 years in prison in Maryland for killing two White racist policemen who viciously beat him. Terrence acted in defense of his life, but because he is Black and did not have a jury of his peers, he may spend a quarter of a century behind bars.

The Carter administration has announced that the food stamp program may have to be ended because the government is too "broke" to fund it. California Senator S.I. Hayakawa believes that the price of gas should go up in order to get poor people off the road. The next thing we will be told is that poor people don't need food since most of us don't have jobs and are not "productive members of society." □



Sir, I know your people have problems, but the mayor is out to lunch now.

Letters to the Editor

PRISON WORK BILLS IN NEVADA

Dear Editor:

Two bills introduced in the current session of the Nevada state legislature would drastically expand the possibilities for additional "prison industries." A.B. 346 would encourage state agencies to rely on prison-made goods and contract for prisoner work-crews. A.B. 446 would help private companies interested in cutting production costs to establish shops inside, or just outside, the prisons' fences. Historically, this second approach—subcontracting prison labor out to private employers—has at times resulted in scandalous corruption and abuse.

Prisoner workers will apparently exercise no choices regarding employment. All prisoners, except those certifiably ill or considered a security risk, will be forced either to work or to lose "good time" status. Upon imprisonment, does a human being forfeit her/his right to decline dangerous or demeaning work?

Maximum Security Inmates
Nevada State Prison
Carson City, Nevada

NATIVE AMERICANS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Dear Editor:

The sufferings of our many leaders will not be forgotten by our Tradtional People. The many terrible deaths and hardships that our ancestors suffered shall not be in vain. The women of our land that were forcibly sterilized shall not be forgotten. We as Traditional Native People of this Sacred Land must support and stand up for the Northwest Traditional Treaties Conference, June 11 to 15 at the Fort McDermitt Reservation in McDermitt, Nevada.

For once again we are the target of oppression and genocide and the rip off of our Sacred Land and all our other rights as a race of people. We are the most abused of all peoples of this land. Under the laws and policies of the United States we do not possess recognition of even the most fundamental rights necessary for our survival. We are the only peoples in North America who own land and resources and who must worry that these things can be taken away from us. We are the only people who have formal legal treaties and agreements with the United States government which the United States freely violates without legal liability. Only to our people does this happen.

Now is the time of solidarity and unity of all Traditional People to come together for a common cause. Survival of the Red people of this land. I pray that all my Sundance Brothers and Sisters will support and help in this great effort to let our Traditional People be heard and our treaties honored.

Long Walker
33606 Pacific Highway South, Apt. 3
Federal Way, Wash. 98003

COMMENT: The Crisis In Black Teenage Unemployment

By Congressman Ron Dellums

A spectre is haunting the land — and sowing the seeds of future economic and social disaster. This spectre is the product of an unholy alliance between the corporate greed of big business dedicated to profits at any human cost and the persistent incompetence of big government.

This spectre is the ever-growing Frankenstein of institutionalized youth unemployment.

In the 19 years since the advent of the New Frontier, all of which have been under the control of a Democratic Congress in both Houses, and 11 of which have seen a Democratic President in the White House, the federal government admits to having spent almost $86 billion on programs supposedly designed to train the poor, the uneducated, and the "hard-core" unemployed, so that they could enter the competitive, contemporary job market.

In the current fiscal year alone, the Carter administration is boasting that is committing more $15 billion to various training and manpower programs.

But what does big government have to show for this investment of taxpayer money and big business "cooperation" and "support"? Nothing less than a *700 per cent increase* in the number of hard-core unemployed.

Since 1964, there has been a steady upward trend — from 380,000 to a current figure of more than 2.5 million.

In the past generation, because of increasing technology, the decreasing quality of education at the primary and secondary levels, and the economic and social consequences of our insanity in Indochina, the crisis of sustained hard-core unemployment among our youth has reached almost catastrophic proportions.

For example, according to government statistics, in 1954, White teenage (16-19 years old) unemployment was 12.1 per cent. Twenty-five years later it is 13.6 per cent — more than double the current national level of unemployment.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

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Death Penalty Foes Vow To Step Up Fight After Execution Of Florida Inmate

(Starke, Fla.) - Death penalty opponents throughout the country hae vowed to step up their fight in the aftermath of the May 25 execution of Florida inmate John A. Spenkelink.

Spenkelink died in the Florida electric chair after an order by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall staying the 30-year-old White inmate's electrocution was dissolved by the full Supreme Court late on the night of May 24.

Justice Marshall, the only Black member of the high court, is an avowed opponent of capital punishment.

Another late-night stay of execution, issued for Spenkelink on May 22 by U.S. District Court Judge Elbert Parr Tuttle, was overruled on May 24 by a three-judge federal appeals panel.

Meanwhile, Willie Jaspers Darden, a 45-year-old Black inmate on death row with Spenkelink, was given a stay of execution on May 22 that blocked his scheduled May 23 electrocution. U.S. District Court Judge W. Terrell Hogdes granted Darden a reprieve based on the Black prisoner's appeal that the prosecutor in his 1974 trial make inflammatory remarks against Darden.



JOHN SPENKELINK

Spenkelink was convicted for the 1973 murder of a traveling companion whom he said forced him to commit a homosexual act at gunpoint. Darden, who has been on death row at Florida State Prison longer than any other inmate, was convicted of the 1973 murder of a Lakeland, Florida, furniture store owner.

Press reports of Spenkelink's execution, the first to take place in the U.S. since Gary Mark

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D.A. AIDS COVER-UP IN MURDER OF S.F. MAYOR, SUPERVISOR

(San Francisco, Calif.) - While the jury deliberated in the murder trial of Dan White, the confessed assassin of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk, a *Washington Post* reporter cornered District Attorney Joseph Freitas and asked:

"Why did your office throw the case?"

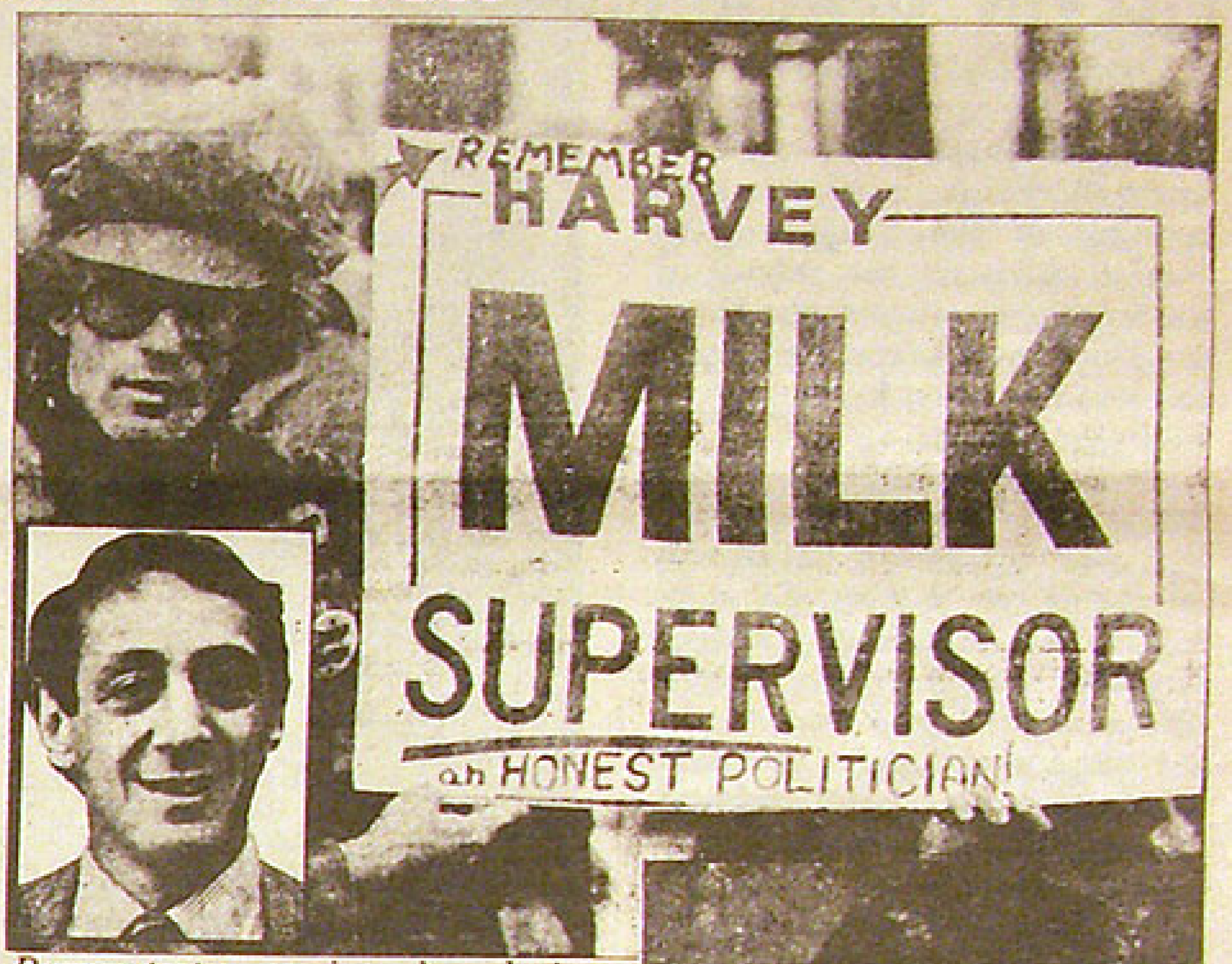
Freitas and Deputy D.A. Thomas Norman, who prosecuted the case, have come under widespread criticism for their shabbly handling of the case against White, the former policeman and supervisor who was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter in mid-May for the killing last fall of Moscone and Milk.

White had been charged with first-degree murder and faced a possible death sentence. As a result of the prosecution's deliberately weak case, however, White faces a minimum sentence of only five years in prison and a maximum term of seven years and eight months because the jury accepted the defense attorney's bogus claim that White was under severe mental strain when he murdered the two city officials.

In court, White was portrayed as a tormented and depressed man who was not responsible for the cold-blooded murders he committed on November 27, 1978.

The observations of White's behavior after the murders by the former undersheriff of San Francisco, James Denman, contrast sharply with the testimony presented during the trial.

Denman, a professional crimi-





Demonstrator carries sign during gay celebration of what would have been murdered S.F. Supervisor HARVEY MILK's (above) 49th birthday. DAN WHITE (right), assassin of Milk and S.F. Mayor George Moscone.

nologist who was appointed undersheriff by former Sheriff Richard Hongisto, charged that he was not called as a prosecution witness because of a "political decision" made by the D.A.'s office about the trial.

He said the prosecution did not want to go into "the connection between police attitudes towards gays and liberals and White's state of mind."

White killed Moscone and Milk, an avowed gay who, like Moscone, was considered one of the city's most progressive elected officials, because of the mayor's refusal to reappoint him to the board of supervisors atter he had resigned.

The jury was never told that the conservative White, one of whose early campaign slogans was, "White is Right," was a political enemy of the two dead men.

In one of the most controversial aspects of the trial, Norman told the jury that the mayor should not

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

Vietnam Vets Sue Over Exposure To Cancer-Causing Chemical

(New York, N.Y.) - Federal court hearings were scheduled to begin here in late May on over two dozen consolidated class action lawsuits filed by Vietnam veterans suffering from cancer and other diseases as a result of being exposed to the deadly chemical dioxin, commonly known as "Agent Orange."

The case will be tried in U.S. District Court in Westbury, Long Island. Nearly all of the lawsuits were brought by Victor Yannacone, a Long Island attorney who spearheaded the legal battle against the pesticide DDT.

Yannacone said he will prove that Agent Orange, contaminated with poisonous dioxin, has caused cancer in Vietnam veterans and birth defects in their children.

Named as defendants in the suit are the Dow Chemical Corporation, manufacturers of Agent Orange, Hercules Incorporated and the Mansanto Corporation. The class action suit demands that the defendants establish a fund for compensating victims of Agent Orange.

From 1965 to 1971, 10.65 million gallons of undiluted Agent Orange were sprayed as a chemical defoliant in Vietnam in an effort to destroy the country's rice crop and ground cover used by Vietnamese troops.

A New York-based veterans group, Citizens Soldier, says it recently mailed 3,000 questionnaires to Vietnam veterans who believed they were harmed by exposure to Agent Orange and other defoliants in Vietnam. The group says 536 of the responses have been analyzed.

According to Tod Ensign of Citizen Soldier, 35 of the 536 men whose questionnaires have been tabulated report they are currently suffering from cancer.

In addition, 77 cases of birth defects in the offspring of the veterans have been reported, many of which are characterized by missing or deformed fingers and toes and cleft palates — all of these reportedly typical of the defects caused by exposure to "dioxin" chemicals.

The Veteran's Administration (V.A.), in the meantime, acknowledges it has received at least 500 complaints from veterans related to possible chemical-caused diseases. The V.A.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

COMMUNITY BLASTS POLICE COVER-UP IN MELVIN BLACK MURDER CASE

(Oakland, Calif.) - Charges of a police cover-up in the Melvin Black murder case were made by angry Black citizens at a late May meeting of the Oakland City Council following the refusal of the four police officers who killed the Black youth to cooperate with the attorney hired by the city to probe the killing.

Community outrage over the March 17 murder of Black, who was shot 12 times by police who suspected him of allegedly sniping at cars on a North Oakland freeway, forced Mayor Lionel Wilson and the city council to hire a Black attorney, John Burris, to conduct an "independent" investigation of the incident.

The selection of Burris has come under widespread community criticism because the Black attorney was employed by the Alameda County district attorney's office until he recently went into private practice. District Attorney Lowell Jensen, who is currently the target of a Black Panther Party-initiated recall drive, ruled that Black's murder was "justifiable homicide."

According to a recent *Oakland Tribune* article, the officers who killed Black, Steve Bunting, Glen Tomek, Joe Thomas and Forrest Ken Thornberry, were scheduled to be interviewed by Burris. But their attorney, Eugene Brott, said they would not appear unless some rules on confidentiality are established.

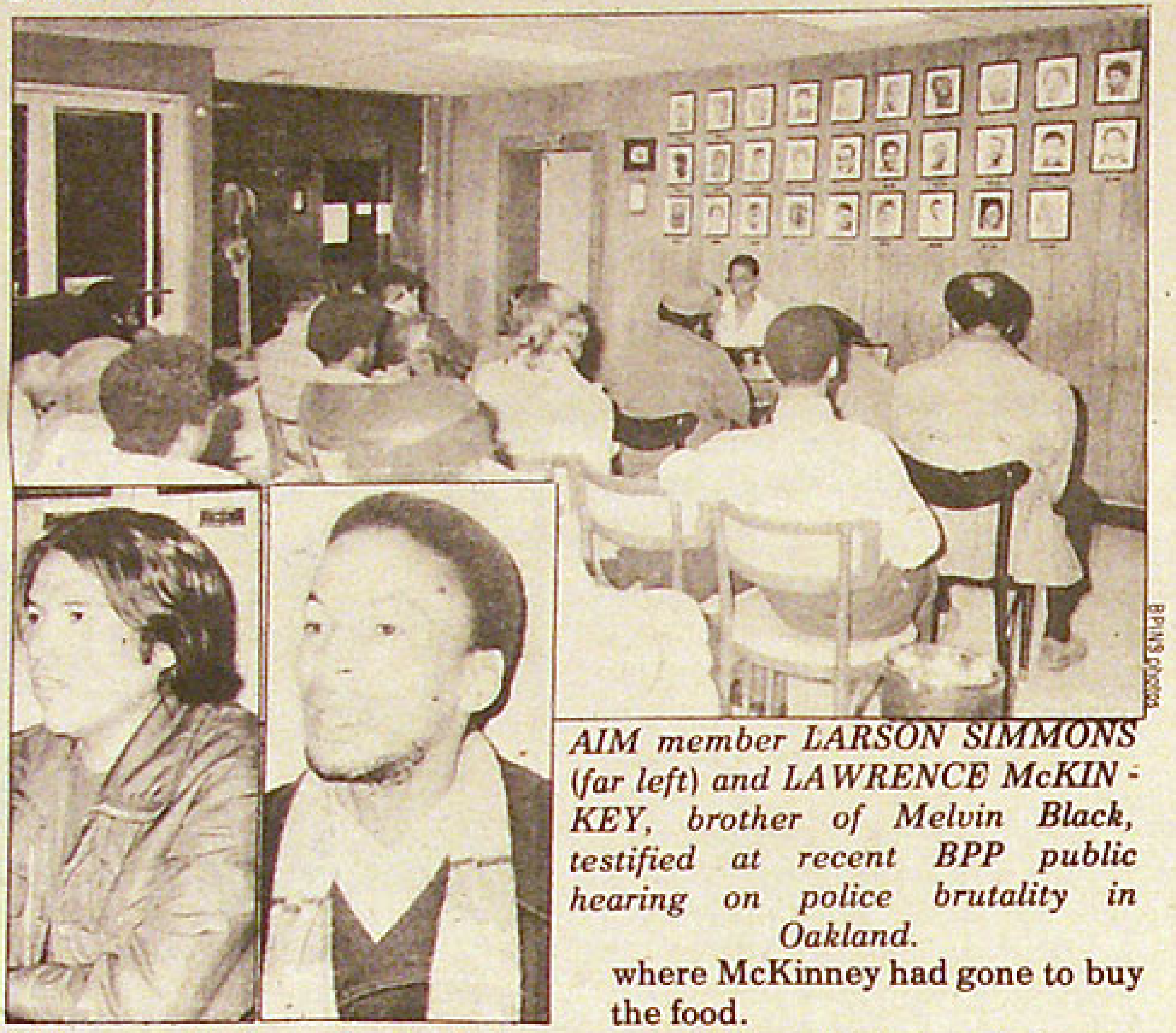
They accused Burris of providing information to the U.S. Attorney's office, which is presenting the case before a federal grand jury, and attorney Otha Standifer III, who is representing Gregory Felix, one of two Black people arrested by Oakland Police Department (OPD) vice squad officers, one of whom killed Black, in the NAACP office after they promised to provide the NAACP with information on the shooting.

Questions asked of another officer before the grand jury, they claimed, were based on information given the U.S. Attorney's office by Burris.

The officers also charged that Burris gave copies of the police department's internal affairs records on the policemen to Standifer.

Burris said that he has exchanged information with Standifer and the U.S. Attorney's office, but denied that it was confidential material.

In a telephone interview with THE BLACK PANTHER, Black City Councilmember Carter Gilmore said the refusal of the OPD to cooperate with Burris was "very suspicious. It seems like they're trying to hide something," he said.



BPNS photo

AIM member LARSON SIMMONS (far left) and LAWRENCE McKINKEY, brother of Melvin Black, testified at recent BPP public hearing on police brutality in Oakland.

Meanwhile, several people gathered at Black Panther Party Central Headquarters on May 21 for a public hearing on police brutality in Oakland. A dozen people testified concerning incidents they had personally been involved in with police or those concerning their friends and relatives.

Lawrence McKinney, older brother of Melvin Black, revealed that the day before the hearing he had been unjustly harassed by police as he was attempting to buy some food for the members of the Melvin Black Human Rights Committee.

McKinney explained that a police officer told him that he had a report that there was an alleged "disturbance" at the building where McKinney had gone to buy the food.

Insisting that he had not broken any laws, McKinney said he had been harassed solely because he is seeking the prosecution of the police officers who murdered his brother.

Strong sentiment was expressed at the hearing for the need to create a community-based police review board to handle citizen complaints against the police.

In a related development, the Task Force for Citizens Complaints, the special committee appointed by Mayor Wilson to study methods for handling citizen complaints against police, met for the first time in mid-May. The committee, whose members include a district attorney and a former police officer, devoted its first session to an explanation by police chief George Hart of the OPD's Internal Affairs division, which allegedly investigates citizen complaints against police.☐

Calif. Law Reform- More Power To People Or Courts?

Below, THE BLACK PANTHER presents Part 2 of excerpts from an article written by J. Anthony Kline, legal affairs secretary to California Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. The article, which originally appeared in the January/February, 1978, issue of the California State Bar Journal, *discusses the problem of severe overcrowding of cases in the state courts and the negligence of lawyers in bringing about needed reforms.*

While the population of California increased by 14 per cent during the last decade, the number of superior and municipal court judges increased by 50 per cent during that same period, and the number who assist those judges increased by 123 per cent.

With a complement of 1,312 judges, commissioners and referees, California has a far larger judicial system than exists in any nation in the world. Indeed, there are very few nations that have as many judges, absolutely and per capita, as Los Angeles County.

Since 1947, there has not been a single year in which the governor of this state did not sign at least one bill increasing the size of the trial courts of this state. It was not until 1978 that Jerry Brown became probably the first governor in the history of the state to veto such legislation.

Although court reorganization has been for years the subject of repeated studies by the legislature and others, and though there is now broad consensus that reorganization is needed, efforts to achieve this goal have been stymied by the strong disagreement among trial judges themselves over the form reorganization should take.

Essentially, municipal court judges urge total unification of all trial courts into a single and more flexible countywide court of general jurisdiction. Most superior court judges, who because of physical location and the nature of their jurisdiction are more removed from the people, resist unification and, like the presiding judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court, maintains that any reorganization should be confined to the municipal courts. It remains to be seen whether the trial judges will resolve their differences and develop an acceptable reorganization proposal that will have

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$10.5 MILLION AWARDED IN SILKWOOD NUCLEAR CONTAMINATION SUIT

(Oklahoma City, Oklahoma) - A federal jury in mid-May awarded $10.5 million in damages to the estate of Karen Silkwood, a 28-year-old laboratory technician contaminated by radiation in 1974 while employed at Kerr-McGee Corporation plutonium plant near here.

The verdict could hold major implications for the future of the nuclear power industry. It gives practical force to a legal precedent, established by the trial judge, that holds the nuclear industry absolutely liable for the escape of low-level radiation.

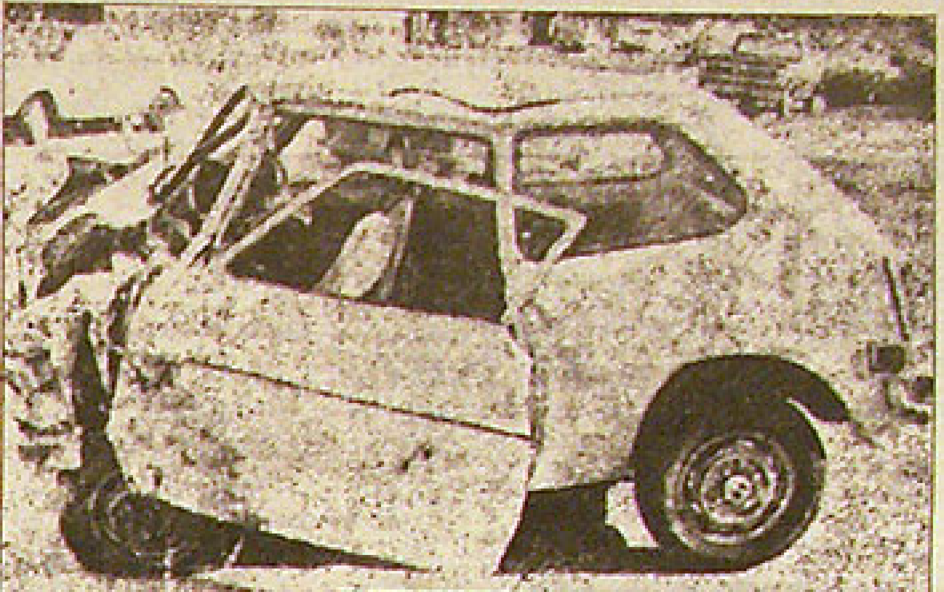
Bill Silkwood, Ms. Silkwood's father and the administrator of her estate, said that he will take out a loan against the judgment, to be used for appealing the dismissal of two civil rights conspiracy counts from the lawsuit.

The dismissed charges accuse Kerr-McGee of violating the civil rights of Ms. Silkwood and other employees by wiretaps, electronic surveillance and harassment. A third charge says that both the FBI and the Oklahoma City police department participated in a conspiracy to cover up illegal wiretapping and electronic surveillance by the company.

The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (OCAWU), of which Ms. Silkwood was a member, said that it will ask President Carter to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate her death and plutonium contamination.

As a result of the verdict in the Silkwood case, if low-level radiation escapes and people outside the plant are harmed, the responsible company must pay damages even though it met

Wreckage of KAREN SILKWOOD's car after mysterious fatal auto "accident" in 1974. The union activist was on her way to meet a reporter with evidence of gross nuclear safety hazards at Kerr-McGee.





government safety standards and did its best to prevent the radiation from escaping. Negligence does not have to be shown.

If the precedent survives an almost certain appeal, the Silkwood case will have removed government standards as a legal shield for the nuclear industry.

Until now, the so-called doctrine of "strict," or "absolute," liability has been considered to apply only to major nuclear catastrophes, such as the meltdown of a nuclear core or an explosion. The Silkwood verdict is believed to be that doctrine's first application to less serious, but far more likely, nuclear accidents.

As a result, Silkwood's attorneys said, the verdict would enable people living near the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania to sue effectively if it were established that radiation escaped from the plant in harmful quantities in March.

The award in the Silkwood case includes punitive damages of $10 million. The amount can be reduced or even wiped out by the trial judge, or it can be trimmed on appeal. Never before have punitive damages even approaching $10 million been allowed to stand.

Silkwood, a union activist, was killed in an automobile crash outside Oklahoma City on November 13, 1974. She had been on her way to meet a reporter for the *New York Times* and a union official to document her allegations of inadequate safety regulations and practices at the Kerr-McGee plant. Kerr-McGee, the nation's single largest miner and processor of uranium, manufactured fuel rods for nuclear reactors at the plant.

Leaders of the OCAWU have said they have evidence that Silkwod's car was bumped from behind just before the fatal crash in 1974. They have charged that her death was an attempt to frighten her or to stop her car and recover some documents she was taking to the meeting with the *Times* reporter and the union official.

In the days before Silkwood died, she was discovered to have been contaminated by radioactivity.

Both sides in the case agreed at the trial that Silkwood's apartment in Edmond, Oklahoma, was also contaminated just before her death by plutonium, which was used in the manufacture of the fuel rods.

Dr. Karl Morgan, a pioneer in the field of nuclear health and safety, testified that his study of the Kerr-McGee plant convinced him it was dangerous. □

A. Phillip Randolph Dies

(New York, N.Y.) - A. Phillip Randolph, the prominent Black labor and civil rights leader who was once denounced by the U.S. government as "the most dangerous Negro in America," died on May 16 at the age of 90. In 1925, Randolph organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and, as its president, led a 12-year battle to win a labor contract with the Pullman Company. It was the first Black union to sign a labor contract with a White employer. Along with Dr. Martin Luther King and four other leading civil rights leaders, Randolph led the 1963 march on Washington, D.C. As editor of the *Messenger* in 1917, he attacked the country's Jim Crow policies and Black participation in World War I. He was arrested in 1918 for opposing the war and the Justice Department called him "the most dangerous Negro in America."



Calif. Law Reform

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broad support.

The public interest in resolving civil disputes justly and with dispatch, outside the courtroom if possible, is increasingly viewed by the legal profession as a threat to its own special interest in generating business, which depends upon conflict or the threat of conflict, and the more sustained the better.

An example was provided at a recent State Bar Convention. An attorney who teaches a law course for laymen complained that the bar has provided little preventive education for the general public, whom he characterized as "legal illiterates." After one of the public (non-lawyer) members of the Board of Bar Governors agreed, a prominent lawyer member of the Board disagreed, complaining that "a little information can be a dangerous thing. Consumers should not get the idea that they can solve their problems without lawyers."

Those who share this sentiment can probably rest easy. The dangerous idea that lawyers are in some instances dispensable does not seem likely to hold in America, least of all in California.

The threat to the legal profession is exacerbated by the fact that, apparently for the first time, the supply of lawyers is seriously beginning to outstrip demand for our services. According to W. Toliver Besson, president of the California Young Lawyers Association, more than 20 per cent of all attorneys admitted to the State Bar of California in the last five years are having "significant difficulties in finding employment as lawyers."

This observation was prompted by the results of a recent survey by the Young Lawyers Association which disclosed that four per cent of those recently admitted are unemployed, six per cent are unemployed as lawyers and 15 per cent are working as lawyers but "do not have sufficient work."

In fairness, it should be pointed out, the aggressive interest of the legal profession in securing employment is by no means the entire reasons we have become preoccupied with the courtroom as the main forum for resolving society's disputes. The legal system, however, is ill-suited to the resolution of many human problems.

A trial, with its controlled forms of address, cross-examination and procedural orderliness, is extraordinarily impersonal.

TO BE CONTINUED

TWO YOUTH KILLED IN INDIAN REBELLION

(Red Lake, Minn.) - Federal officials have agreed to replace the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) superintendent on the embattled Red Lake Indian Reservation here after a 24-hour uprising in late May that left two Native American youth dead.

The agreement between federal authorities and leaders of a group of protesting Indians was to remove Roger Jourdain as president of the tribal council and Celestine Maus as BIA chief on the reservation of 3,000 Chippewas.

During the uprising, the local law enforcement center was burned, along with several government buildings and dozens of police cars. At the same time, the two Indian youth died of gunshot wounds, but FBI agents claim they could not link their deaths to the rebellion.

Meanwhile, in Red Rock, Arizona, Indian miners are dying of uranium exposure. Eight have already died of lung cancer in a two and a half year period starting in 1970. Besides cancer, 17 have died of pulmonary fibrosis, a disease which at least 50 more have been diagnosed with.

They wheeze, like people with emphysema. You can hear the damaged bellows of their lungs with every breath. They are being killed, say government and private doctors, by microscopic radioactive particles called "radon daughter." They were all uranium miners, living in or near Red Rock on the large Navajo reservation. Their illness and their deaths are symptomatic of a problem that extends beyond this corner of Arizona.

For decades, the government has been studying about 3,500 men who had been uranium miners in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah since the early 1950's. There was no nuclear power industry then, in the early days; the U.S. government was the only buyer — it needed the uranium to make atomic weapons.

Dr. Joseph Wagoner, special assistant for occupational carcinogenesis at the Occupational Safety and Health Adminstration (OSHA), has been studying uranium mining since 1960. Dr. Wagoner's last formal count, in 1974, showed 144 cancer deaths among the 3,500 miners. Statistically, 29.8 such deaths would be expected, leaving 114 instances of what doctors call "excess deaths."

ESTIMATE

Dr. Wagoner's estimate of the toll through 1978 is about 200 deaths, 160 in excess, "making 160 people that needlessly died due to lung cancer because we did not accept the published data that was already there for our use" in the '50's.

"What we refused to do 30 years ago, we are paying for today. What we refuse to do today, we will pay for in 30 years," Wagoner said.

"The data clearly indicates the inadequacy of current standards" on radiation exposure in the mines, he said.

Efforts to get help for all the ailing miners have so far been ineffective. They do not quality for Workmen's Compensation because compensations claims must be filed within a year of the injury: Cancer and pulmonary fibrosis do not show up within a year. □



Native American youth sifting through burned-out rubble at Red Lake Indian Reservation after recent day-long rebellion.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Neglected Oakland Patients Die

(Oakland, Calif.) - The state Health Department is investigating charges that three elderly patients died after being denied water for several days at Essex Convalescent Hospital here. Most of the patients at Essex — which was earlier cited for 13 serious violations, at least one of which resulted in another patient's death — are Black and minority Medi-Cal recipients. The local United Neighbors in Action accused the state of being "irresponsible" in the earlier probe because it did not find the hospital guilty of "routine neglect" of patients.

Marshall Attacks Supreme Court

(Buck Hill Falls, Pa.) - The lone Black justice on the Supreme Court, Thurgood Marshall, attacked the high court in late May for affording "insufficient protection to Constitutional rights" of Black and poor defendants who cannot afford bail. Marshall's remarks were made following a Supreme Court ruling setting legal standards for the confinement of persons awaiting trial, a highly disproportionate number of which are Black and poor. The court decided that such persons may be kept two to a cell, searched and forced to display their genitals.

President Carter Subpoenaed

(Washington, D.C.) - The special prosecutor in the "Peanutgate" probe, Paul Curran, recently issued a broad subpoena for any records held by President Carter concerning his family's peanut business and its dealings with Bert Lance's National Bank of Georgia. Lance, Carter's close friend, financial adviser and former federal budget director, was indicted in late May on charges of violating federal banking laws and conspiring to defraud government agencies.

K.K.K. Attacks Ala. Blacks

(Decatur, Ala.) - Two Blacks and two Whites were shot and wounded here in late May after some 80 Ku Klux Klansmen attacked about 100 Black demonstrators who were marching to commemorate the arrest a year ago of Tommy Lee Hines, 27, a mentally disabled Black man sentenced to 30 years in prison for the alleged rape of a White woman. About 150 Klansmen, many of them armed and robed, later rallied at city hall and burned a cross on a downtown street, demanding that murder charges be lodged against the Blacks that were arrested.

House Acts Against Diggs

(Washington, D.C.) - The House Ethics Committee ruled in mid-May that Congress can discipline Black Representative Charles Diggs of Michigan for his trumped-up payroll fraud conviction even though his constituents have since re-elected the senior Black member of Congress to a 13th term. The committee's ruling could lead to Diggs being reprimanded, censured or expelled from Congress.

New F.B.I. Charter

(Washington, D.C.) - The Carter administration has completed plans for a new FBI charter that allows undercover agents and informants to continue to engage in illegal activities and expands FBI access to confidential information. The proposed charter also allows mail tampering and recruitment of journalists as informants. Infiltration of Black groups which were targeted by the Bureau's notorious COINTELPRO program is sanctioned by the charter.

Award Denied In Police Shooting

(Boston, Mass.) - A federal appeals court in mid-May set aside a $300,000 award to the widow of a Black man who had been fatally shot by two White Boston policemen. In its racist ruling, the court said that attorneys for the plaintiff, Patricia Bowden, "harped on the fact that (James) Bowden was Black, which may have aroused the jury's sumpathy, but standing alone, seems a weak reed to support a deliberate killing which...it admittedly was."

Carter Backs Welfare "Reform"

(Washington, D.C.) - President Carter sent a drastically watered-down welfare "reform" package to Congress in late May. Contained in the proposed bill are numerous anti-fraud provisions and strict work requirements that would eliminate thousands of welfare recipients, who would be forced to accept low-paying, unskilled jobs.

Black Inmate Beaten To Death By Ohio Prison Guards

(Cleveland, Ohio) - Samuel L. Moore, Jr., a 20-year-old Black man who spent his last year as an inmate at the Ohio Reformatory in Mansfield, died April 9. Officials at two state institutions differ over when and where he died, and two county coroners differ over the condition of his body.

It's the how and why of Moore's death, however, that have angered and upset his parents.

They say their son was beaten by guards at the reformatory on at least two occasions, a charge supported by several inmates who told the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* they witnessed one of the beatings.

Moore's parents said the failure of reformatory personnel to periodically free Moore from his shackles led to the formation of the blood clots both coroners listed as the cause of death.

The FBI and the State Highway Patrol are investigating his death.

In September, 1977, Moore was arrested by Cleveland police for being half of a team that allegedly robbed elderly persons in a 20-block area in southeast Cleveland.

In April, 1978, Moore was sentenced to 61 to 205 years in prison.

Moore's parents have carefully documented his last month at the reformatory. On March 5, they said, Moore was beaten by several other inmates. Moore refused to tell reformatory officials who did it.

Because he refused to "squeal," at least three guards beat Moore, his mother, Marian, of 3335 E. 123rd St., has charged.

On March 26, Moore was admitted to a hospital for observation. Four days later, Gray claimed Moore attempted to escape from the hospital. Moore and a reformatory guard who tackled him rolled down fire escape stairs. Gray said Moore struck the guard on the head with a rock, so the guard punched Moore.

It was this capture, Gray said, that left Moore with cuts and bruises all over his body.

After he was returned to the reformatory later that day, Moore was beaten by guards in an open area, or bullpen, and, later, in the prison hospital, Mrs. Moore said.

Three inmates said they saw Moore beaten. All three took lie-detector tests that indicated they were telling the truth, Gray

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

"JURY DUTY MAY SAVE SOMEONE FROM YEARS OF PRISON"

THE ROLE OF BLACKS ON JURIES

"We want trials by a jury of peers for all persons charged with so-called crimes under the laws of this country." — Point Number 9, Black Panther Party Program and Platform.

Black and other poor people in America do not receive justice in the courts of this country because they are systematically denied juries made up of people from their communities. The overwhelming majority of Black, Native American, Chicano, and poor White people sentenced to jail or prison are convicted by predominantly White, middle class people.

As a public service to our readers, below, THE BLACK PANTHER presents Part 2 of a pamphlet published by the Greater Watts Justice Center in Los Angeles on the importance of Black participation in the jury system.



The overwhelming majority of Black prisoners in the U.S. have been unjustly convicted by predominantly White, middle class juries.

CONCLUSION

A long trial is usually a sign that the stakes are very high for the defendant. Don't duck out on it. Anyway, the chances are good the prosecution will peremptory you. Force him to use up a peremptory on you. Do that, at least.

Once you are sworn, don't do anything to give the prosecution a reason to challenge you for bias. Don't, for instance, talk to anybody about the case.

During the trial, you can hand up questions to the judge to be asked of the witnesses. This is your right. Don't be afraid to exercise it.

At the end of the case the judge will "charge" you, or instruct you on the law. He can never tell you to find someone guilty. That is your job and yours alone. Some judges seem to tell you to convict; when that happens, don't fall for it.

When you go into the jury room, you should remember two essential things:

(1) You cannot vote to convict if guilt has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. If you have a reason to doubt the prosecution's case, you must acquit. (2) You are just as important as anyone else. Don't be pushed around.

If you are on a jury that deliberates, there will be no more than one or two Blacks in the same room as 10 or 11 Whites. Prepare yourself for that moment.

If the one or two Blacks have a different viewpoint than the Whites, there may be enormous pressure to agree with the Whites. Don't give up your opinion just because of pressure.

If after deliberating, you still have a reasonable doubt about a defendant's guilt, don't compromise. Stick to your judgment. You only hurt the defendant by compromising on, for example, one of three criminal charges because the sentence and parole considerations will be pretty much the same if he's found guilty on one or three charges.

If a jury can't agree unanimously, it is discharged, or excused. Juries deadlock fre-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

"Reidsville Brother" Stabbed By White Inmates In Georgia Prison

(Atlanta, Ga.) - One of six Black prisoners falsely charged with killing a White guard and two White inmates at Reidsville Prison last July was stabbed last month while in a maximum security cell at the Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Center (GDCC) at Jackson.

Attorneys for James Collins have formally requested that U.S. District Court Judge Wilbur Owens hold an investigative hearing into the attempted murder and transfer Collins to the Federal Penitentiary here for protection.

Collins was stabbed in an apparent attempt by two White inmates shortly after a May 8 meal at GDCC. The instrument used was a long, sharp, metal, knife-like object, attached to a long handle such as a broomstick.

Collins' attackers thrust the weapon through the bars of the Black inmate's cell. Collins was able to deflect the blow with his arm, and the stab would ended up just below and to the right of its intended target, his heart.

A second stabbing attempt was made, but Collins had managed to stagger to the back of his cell and escape the weapon.

Collins is one of the Reidsville Brothers, six Black prisoners facing the death penalty for the alleged killing July 23, 1978, of a White guard and two White inmates. The deaths occurred during a rebellion over prison conditions - in which over 200 predominantly Black prisoners participated.

The uprising began in a Black dorm of the prison, which had been under a court-ordered "checkboard segregation" plan since July 3, 1978.

Attorneys for the six maintain that their clients are being selectively prosecuted as part of a state effort to shift the blame for violence at Reidsville from the prison administration to the prisoners.

Conditions which were being protested during the July 23 rebellion included inadequate food, lack of medical care, slave labor, and the arming and incitement to violence of White inmates by White guards.

The first of the six trials — that of Jessie Whitaker — was in its second day when the Collins stabbing occurred.

The other four Reidsville Brothers are Moses Evans, Case Johnson, James Johnson and Forest Jordan.

Following the stabbing, the two White inmates ran back to their own cells, where they picked up buckets of human waste. They then proceeded to throw the buckets' contents into the nearby cells of several other Black inmates.

It took close to 20 minutes for any guard to arrive to halt the incident, according to prisoner

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

F.B.I. "DIRTY TRICKS" EXPOSED AGAINST NEW HAVEN B.P.P. CHAPTER

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Theodore "Ted" Gunderson, Special Agent in Charge of the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation abruptly "retired" from the FBI recently.

Gunderson's unannounced departure from his post as head of the 500-man Los Angeles FBI office — one of the largest in the FBI's network — came as *Freedom*, the monthly newspaper published by the Church of Scientology, was completing an inquiry into a series of charges concerning Gunderson's involvement in extensive media manipulation, burglary, and illegal wiretapping, for which he is now under suit in New Haven, Connecticut.

Gunderson's retirement followed an initial mention in the March, 1979, issue of *Freedom* that in October, 1969, the New Haven, FBI office — at that time Gunderson's operating base — was one of 16 known FBI offices to have submitted a list of "reliable" media contacts to FBI headquarters.

The FBI's New Haven list alone contained 28 major contacts in the Connecticut media, comprising most, if not all, of the principal newspapers and television/radio outlets in the region. It was extensively used by the FBI during the U.S. Justice Department's 1971 New Haven trial of Black Panther Party leaders Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale to create a witch hunt climate of negative public opinion against the BPP.

Freedom also reported in the same issue that an analysis of FBI documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) shows the FBI's media manipulation practices to have been especially prevalent in Los Angeles, as well as in New York, Chicago and Milwaukee.

As of this writing, Gunderson's withdrawal has neither been announced publicly by the FBI nor reported by the Los Angeles or national media. *Freedom* was unable to reach Gunderson himself for comment. An FBI spokesperson denied that Gunderson was fired or forced to resign to avoid embarrassment or further scandal for the Bureau.

What *Freedom* planned to publish was an analysis of certain aspects of Gunderson's career as assistant special agent in charge of the New Haven FBI office, where he served from 1965 to 1970 before being sent to Philadelphia, then Memphis, Dallas and, subsequently, to Los Angeles.

•FBI documents obtained through FOIA show Gunderson to have been one of two New Haven FBI agents in charge of disrupting and attempting to destroy the local Black Panther Party and its leaders through a variety of "dirty tricks."

These documents also point to Gunderson as a "press specialist" who is likely to have plotted or contributed to the plotting of specially-timed media attacks on the BPP through "friendly" reporters.

A review of FBI and BPP activities in New Haven strongly suggests that such press manipulation was timed to turn public opinion against the BPP during the U.S. Justice Department's attempted prosecution of Ericka and Seale, who is no longer a Party member, in New Haven for an alleged role in the killing of BPP member Alex Rackley.

Both Ericka and Seale were acquitted of the false charges.

•Gunderson is presently one of the parties being sued in New Haven for illegal wiretapping, burglary and a variety of other "dirty tricks" by a group of 88 lawyers, doctors, students, journalists, antiwar activists and former BPP members. The legal action was also taken on behalf of hundreds of other persons ranging from Yale University professors to local politicians.

The massive federal suit was filed in May, 1977, after a five-part series of articles in the New Haven *Journal-Courier* by reporter Andrew L. Houlding earlier in that year exposed a 20-year record of wiretap and burglary practices by local police intensifying in 1966 after Gunderson's arrival in New Haven and culminating in 1971, shortly after his departure.

Included in the list of defendants along with Gunderson are three other FBI agents, two former mayors of New Haven, three former police chiefs, two employees of the Southern New England Telephone Company and a number of policemen.

•Gunderson benefited from what was termed a Justice Department "whitewash" of the FBI's role in the Connecticut wiretap case. In April, 1977, both the executive director of the Civil Liberties Union in Connecticut and the lawyer leading the New Haven Police Commission's Inquiry into the case said that the Justice Department's conclusion that no New Haven FBI agents knew of any wiretapping was either "not...accurate" or "negligent."

Despite strong evidence, Michael A. Shaheen Jr., head of the Justice Department's Office of Professional Responsibility, refused to conduct a criminal investigation of Gunderson and other New Haven FBI agents.

Gunderson, as the No. 2 man in the New Haven FBI office, was in charge of the FBI's handling of the cases of Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale. An internal FBI document dated November 25, 1970, which denies covert FBI monitoring of Seale's communications while he was imprisoned prior to his trial, specifically states that, "Supervision of these cases rested with former Assistant Special Agent in Charge Theodore L. Gunderson...until September 11, 1970...and Special Agent in Charge Charles E. Weeks."

This disclosure indicates that all other action taken against the BPP in New Haven, although sometimes reported on to Washington over Weeks' signature, were also primarily Gunderson's doing.

The New Haven FBI carried on an extensive "media war" against the BPP in Connecticut, starting some two years before the BPP trial and intensifying during the trial, using "friendly" journalist outlets and media informers for the publication of slanted and inflammatory material calculated to create a climate of hostile public opinion as an aid to the Justice Department's court attack on the BPP.

The New Haven FBI, during Gunderson's tenure there, specifically targeted the BPP for destruction not only through media manipulation but also through a program of informer spying and other "dirty tricks," with former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in many cases, personally approving such activities.

However, as a July 7, 1968, memorandum by New Haven FBI chief Weeks to Hoover makes clear, the BPP was by no means the only Black group to be so targeted. Weeks reported to the FBI Director: "...The New Haven Office has under consideration as counterintelligence targets the Nation of Islam (NOI); the Hill Parents Association (HPA); the Black Coalition and the Black Caucus. [Name blanked out] is in a position to furnish information concerning any situation which might arise in the NOI and which could be exploited in connection with counterintelligence activities."



A free health clinic was one of many Survival Programs operated by the New Haven BPP Chapter.

The use of cooperative media was never far afield in such planning. In the same memorandum, for example, Weeks reported:

"[Name blanked out], the leader of the HPA, recently was admitted to the Day Top Narcotics Rehabilitation Center, Staten Island, New York, a private institution for narcotics addicts, and is scheduled to remain there for approximately six months...[His] confinement at the above institution is not generally known to the public and the New Haven Office in cooperation with the [blanked out] is attempting to have [blank's] confinement publicized through trusted reporters in the news media."

The New Haven FBI's ability to orchestrate hostile press coverage of the BPP was nowhere more evident than during the two-year period covering the arrest and trial of Ericka and Seale. The fragmentary documents so far available indicate a sustained effort by the FBI to cultivate outlets for news and editorial viewpoints that would embarass, discredit or disrupt the BPP and other organizations.

Documents obtained by the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* in December, 1978, show, for example, that the New Haven FBI furnished discreditable information on the BPP to a trusted reporter on the *New Haven Register*. An FBI memorandum dated November 3, 1969, to Washington FBI headquarters reveals that a person on the paper was among others in the New Haven area considered as "approved press representatives."

These representatives were provided information available to the public from sources other than the FBI. The memo reported that, "through an established source, the *New Haven Register* will continue to receive public source data."

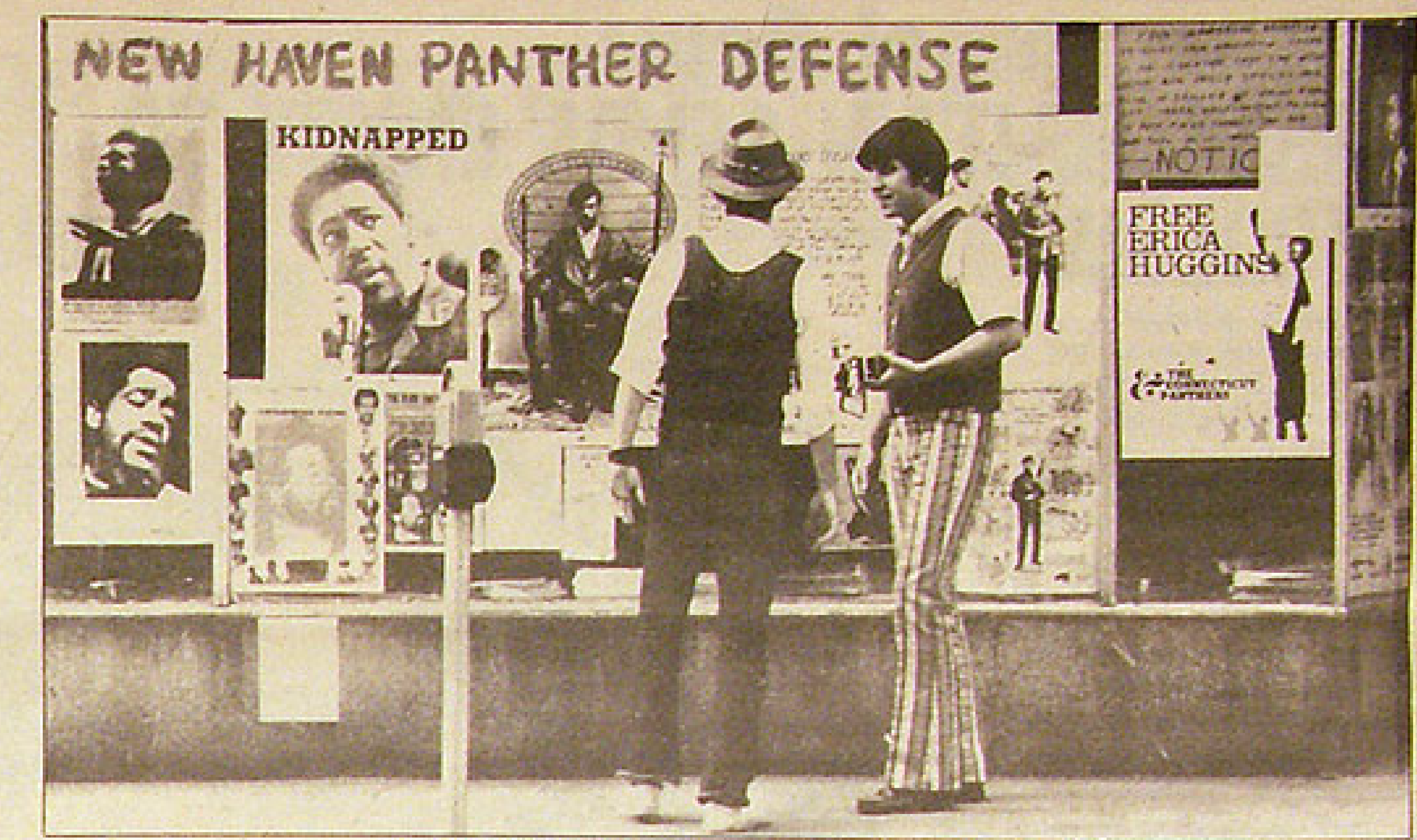
Further, in the same memorandum, under a section titled "Tangible Results," New Haven FBI chief Weeks reported on the trial by newspaper of 13 other BPP members arrested in connection with Rackley's death. Weeks noted that the Human Relations Council, a local civil rights agency, had protested to the *Register* that the BPP were being "tried and convicted in the press" and had been rebuffed in a *Register* editorial on October 24, 1969, which "blasted the Human Relations Council."

Reporting to Washington on September 3, 1969, in a similar vein on the work of the New Haven FBI, Weeks again emphasized the media exploitation program against the BPP:

"As authorized by the Bureau, New Haven will continue to furnish public source data to approved press representatives. New Haven will remain alert for those incidents or circumstances which may lend themselves to counterintelligence exploitation. One example of this was an anonymous letter mailed to William F. Buckley, Jr., setting forth Yale University sanctions of BPP activities on the Yale campus during May, 1969."

FBI documents obtained through the Connecticut Press Service and the Connecticut ACLU also indicate that, as the BPP trial date neared in 1970, Gunderson's FBI office intensified its media interventions, seeking to alienate the BPP from White supporters and from the broader Black community, as well as disrupting BPP unity by sowing internal confusion.

In a memorandum dated April 10, 1969, New Haven reported to Hoover, "Constant coverage of all BPP press conferences and lectures by[unnamed reporter] and other members of the press has resulted in an awakening of the moderate Negro community to the threat the BPP poses to the tranquility that exists."



New Haven BPP headquarters in the early 1970's.

The FBI next set its sights toward alienating and splintering off the BPP from the several antiwar groups active in New Haven at the time by preparing a "news media item which outlines opposing views between the BPP and the New Left."

A memorandum directed to Washington FBI headquarters on May 4, 1970, detailed the media exploitation opportunities of this action and was forwarded for approval with the prepared article attached. Recommemded action: "The attached article be furnished a cooperative news media source on a confidential basis by the Crime Records Division."

Freedom has not yet established whether or not the planted article was actually published.

DISRUPT AND CONFUSE

To disrupt and confuse the BPP itself, the New Haven FBI even plotted to publish two phony issues of a weekly BPP flyer titled *Panther Trial News* during the 1970 trial of BPP member Lonnie McLucas, preceding the trial of Ericka and Seale. New Haven FBI Chief Weeks described the plan this way to his Washington superiors in memorandum dated August 12, 1970:

"The flyer is widely distributed in the New Haven area, and as a counterintelligence measure, it is suggested that a similar flyer be prepared to coincide with the distribution of the next issue which is be distributed on August 16, 1970. The counterintelligence flyer would state generally the events of the trial and then give opinions and statements that would be detrimental to the policy line of the BPP, yet they would have to take full credit for the flyer. This measure may tend to disrupt their method of loosely passing out leaflets in the New Haven area.

"Also included in the counterintelligence leaflet would be certain things that will show Huey Newton in an unfavorable light by his own party, such as his philosophies about fighting in Asian countries and not dealing with the matters at hand in the U.S..."

FBI documents detailing such media-oriented activities were reviewed by the *Connecticut News Service*, which found lists of numerous newsmen-agents that the FBI found cooperative, but the names and the space alloted for "action taken" was always blacked out when the documents were made public.

A memorandum to Washington dated April 10, 1969, indicated that the FBI had established an informer contact to monitor BPP activity at Connecticut Wesleyan University "with one of the top educators in the state." But, more importantly, the same memo promised continued "lawful (sic) harassment and successful prosecution" of both the BPP and Students for a Democratic Society, which would "tend to discredit [these] movements by disgracing the leadership."

In a memorandum dated November 3, 1969, the New Haven FBI promised to remain "alert for counterintelligence possibilities in the BPP Breakfast for Children Program," a community service activity. The memo gloated that "apparent lack of support by local businesses has inhibited the effectiveness of this program."

An unnamed BPP organizer, moving into New Haven from Boston after the Seale arrest, apparently gave the FBI a fright because he "proved to be an energetic organizer who started with a handful of BPP members and structured a closely knit highly effective" organization. But on May 26, 1970, an FBI memorandum reported that he had been "neutralized" by the dirty trick of an anonymous letter written to BPP national headquarters in California alleging that he had embezzled BPP funds.

The Justice Department and the FBI may have been *too* successful in organizing a media attack on the BPP when Ericka and Seale went on trial.

Because of the extensive prejudicial publicity given the case in New Haven, the jury selection alone took four months. More than 1,000 prospective jurors were reviewed. Finally, on May 25, 1971, the charges against the BPP members were dismissed after the trial jury reported itself hopelessly deadlocked.

In dismissing the charges, Judge Harold H. Mulvey said that in view of the massive publicity about the case, "I find it impossible to believe that an unbiased jury could be selected without superhuman effort."

Gunderson was whisked out of New Haven and into his new job as assistant head of the Philadelphia FBI office in September, 1970, because the approaching trial threatened the FBI man with more visibility than he wanted. □

GREAT BRITAIN SENDS ENVOY TO RHODESIA

(London, England) - As the apparent first step toward recognizing the Black puppet regime of "Premier-designate" Bishop Abel Muzorewa in Rhodesia, the new right-wing British government of Margaret Thatcher announced in late May that it will send a diplomatic representative to Rhodesia.

The announcement by the recently elected Conservative government was made during three days of talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Lord Carrington, Britain's new foreign secretary told Vance that the Thatcher government intends to move cautiously before deciding to give official diplomatic recognition or lift sanctions against Rhodesia.

In effect, Carrington told Vance that Britain is leaving it to President Carter to make the first major policy shift on Rhodesia. Carter, under Congressional mandate, must decide by June 15 whether to end U.S. economic sanctions against the Muzorewa regime.

Before Britain's announcement, ambassadors from Zambia, Nigeria, Trinidad, India, Guyana, Ghana, Canada and Australia met with Carrington and conveyed their governments' strong objections to any move to recognize Rhodesia.

Meanwhile, Amnesty International (A.I.), the London-based human rights group which received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977, presented testimony on the use of political imprisonment, torture and the death penalty in Rhodesia in April before the International Organizations and African subcommittees of the House Foreign Afairs Committee in Washington, D.C.



Black Rhodesians interrogated by government soldier. Amnesty International has exposed the regime's widespread use of torture, detention and executions.

Malcolm Smart, A.I. researcher on Rhodesia, told the committee that the situation has worsened since the beginning of 1978.

INITIAL RELEASE

"Despite an initial release of some detainees," he testified, "the overall trend has been towards a sharply increased use of detention without trial, particularly for interrgation purposes.

"Since torture is used during interrogation, this too has very considerably increased to what might be described as epidemic proportions," Smart said.

"While the number of long-term detainees is still below the level which existed at the time of 'internal settlement,'" Smart continued, "the number of such detainees is again rising rapidly.

"Despite indications at the time of the March agreement that the 'transitional' government would review the cases of sentenced political prisoners, this has not been done. On the contrary, these political prisoners who complete their sentences are immediately detained without trial for a further period.

"Nor has there been any reduction in the numbers of people appearing before the courts charged with political offenses either of a violent or nonviolent nature, so the sentenced political prisoner population is larger than at any time in Rhodesian history.

"Despite grossly inadequate legal procedures, death sentences continue to be passed and executions to take place," Smart said.

Currently, there are approximately 350 political detainees held under Section 19 of the Emergency Powers Act. However, the number of people being held, especially under martial law provisions, is rising fast.

For example, in the Midlands

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

S.W.A.P.O. President Demands S. Africa Sanctions At United Nations

Following are excerpts from a speech delivered to the U.N. General Assembly in late May by Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), demanding strict economic sanctions against South Africa because of its refusal to end its illegal occupation of Namibia.

To say, at this stage, that the situation in Namibia is critical and deteriorating is an understatement. Actually, throughout Namibia there is currently an ominous spectre of war, more bloodier than ever before and with ghastly consequences not only for our people and country but also for the rest of southern Africa, for Africa as a whole and indeed for the world at large.

The massive military buildup by the illegal Pretoria (South Africa) junta has now reached alarming proportions. During the last 12 months since the Kassinga massacre, more lives and property have been destroyed as a result of the colonial policy of that junta to utilize brute force and a method of overkill of innocent and defenseless Namibian children, women and the aged.

Inside Namibia, the fascist Botha regime has resorted to the most vicious and brutal acts of violence against SWAPO and those Namibians suspected of being supporters of SWAPO.

At the same time, throughout the last 12 months, as before, the racist Pretoria junta has maintained a belligerent and provocative policy of armed invasions into Angola and Zambia, resulting in loss of human lives and destruction of property in these states. The Boer regime has remained intransigent and its leaders have continued to be callous warmongers, who would stop at nothing to perpetuate their colonial occupation and racist domination over Namibia and further imperialist expansion in the region.

Every day, the minority White racist rulers in southern Africa talk and act with such clarity and determination that it is unmistakable that their interests are alien to Africa and that there is no

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

Calif. Firm Helps S. Africa Undermine Proposed Oil Embargo

(Marion, Ohio) - Bernard Rivers and Martin Bailey are British economists. Last year they helped expose the role of five major oil companies in providing Rhodesia with petroleum in violation of U.N.-imposed sanctions.

A year ago, the two oil specialists published a study — commissioned by the U.N. Center Against Apartheid — of possible oil sanctions against South Africa. The country has lots of coal but no oil wells.

Their scenario would make sense, if it were to happen immediately. But if South Africa reaches the point at which it can make most of its oil from coal, an embargo will make no difference.

South Africans are working toward precisely this conversion. Building the necessary plants for them is an American firm, the Fluor Corporation of Irvine, California, which is exporting to South Africa an oil-from-coal technology far more valuable than any weapon, *Mother Jones* reports.

Fluor is building a vast $2.8 billion plant in the Transvaal region that will convert some of South Africa's abundant coal to gasoline, diesel fuels and the other hydrocarbon-based products that are made from oil in other countries.

In this very direct way, Fluor is doing more to stabilize apartheid than any other single gesture the U.S. could make. Its work proceeds without objection from the formulators of President Carter's human rights policy.

The coal conversion project was urgently spurred on early this year when the new government in Iran announced it would stop selling oil to South Africa. Until the overthrow of the shah (who had warm feelings for South Africa — his deposed father settled and died there), Iran had been supplying about 90 per cent of South Africa's oil.

South Africa's extremely close trade and military links with Israel prohibit it from buying oil directly from Arab countries.

In the last few months, the government has been forced to buy oil surreptitiously around the world, sometimes paying as much as 70 per cent above the normal market price. The regime has announced stringent conservation measures — 50 mph speed limits, fines of nearly $500 for speeders, gas stations closing evenings,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

U.S. GULF OIL COMPANY EXPLOITS ANGOLA

The technological exploitation of the progressive People's Republic of Angola by the Gulf oil company, which is detailed in Part 1 of the following expose excerpted from the May-June issue of Dollars and Sense *magazine, is a pointed illustration of how Third World countries are victims of U.S. imperialism.*

PART 1

It is now more than three years since Angola won its independence. The socialist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) government, emerging from a 20-year war for national liberation and several years of war with Western-backed counterrevolutionary movements, is building schools and health clinics and providing other services that were unknown under colonialism.

The MPLA hopes to lay the groundwork for the development of a society run by and for the people of Angola instead of private corporations. But Gulf Oil is still operating in Angola.

Gulf is responsible for 85 per cent of Angola's oil production, and oil.

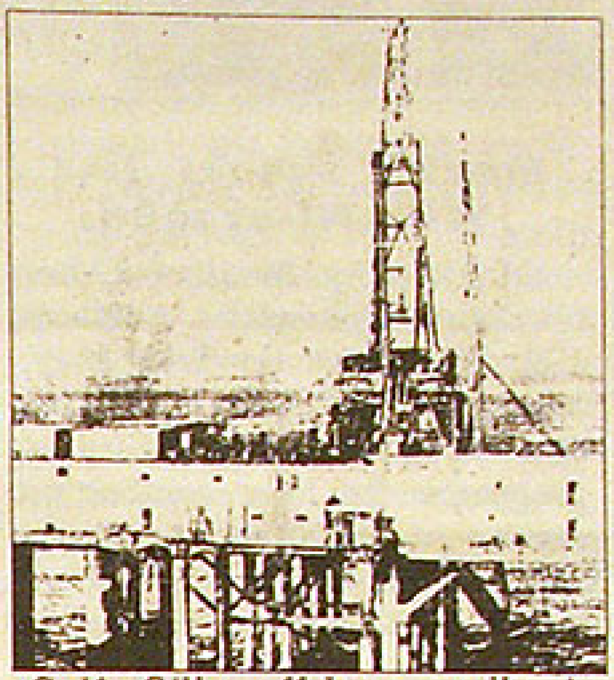
How has Gulf managed to stay in Angola in the face of the government's commitment to a socialist transformation of the economy? The story of Gulf in Angola reveals the complexities of moving a poor, underdeveloped nation toward socialism.

Gulf acquired huge oil concessions while Angola was still a Portuguese colony, and production got underway in 1968. From the outset, Gulf attempted to conceal the size of its reserves — a common move by oil companies hoping to disguise their future profits and insulate themselves from "interference" by either the U.S. or the producing country governments.

Outside observers estimated Gulf's Angola reserves at twice what the company publicly admitted. Quoting official company documents, the press hailed Angola as "a new Kuwait."

Ultimately, Gulf was forced to reveal that Angolan operations accounted for 10 per cent of company sales, production and proven reserves; even this was probably still an understatement. Moreover, by the time Angola won its independence in 1975, Gulf operations in Kuwait and Venezuela had been nationalized, leaving the company all the more dependent on Angolan oil.

Under Portuguese rule, Gulf's Angola arrangements had been eminently satisfactory to the



Gulf Oil's offshore wells in Angola account for about 10 per cent of the corporation's profits.

company. Portugal had offered very easy terms to foreign investors in order to involve the U.S. and other capitalist countries in Angola and thus ensure support for the war with the liberation movements.

As the biggest foreign investor, Gulf's taxes and purchases of Portuguese bonds became a principal source of finance for the Portuguese army in Angola.

The MPLA denounced Gulf's operations more than a year and a half before they were victorious. They warned that "with the inevitable independence of Angola all these companies which operate offshore and inland will be chased from our national territory and all their equipment and assets seized."

Recognizing the Portuguese defeat was indeed inevitable, Gulf responded to the MPLA by declaring:

"We are remaining neutral on the politics of Portugal. We even raise as an example the case of ITT in Chile. If the published information was accurate, we condemn such attempts at political involvement in foreign countries. . .The company recognizes the undeniable rights of native peoples anywhere to attain self-determination."

When the MPLA won control of Angola in November, 1975, Gulf paid its taxes directly to MPLA. The company was happy to pay in exchange for continuation of the easy terms negotiated with the Portuguese, MPLA guarantees of safety for Gulf personnel and a promise that there was no immediate plan to nationalize the company.

However, on December 22, 1975, six weeks after independence, the U.S. State Department ordered Gulf to cease this payment — depriving the MPLA government of about two-thirds of its revenue at a single stroke.

TO BE CONTINUED



Mental Patients Abused

(Chicago, Ill.) - Black patients in South African mental facilities receive treatment grossly inferior to that provided Whites and are allowed to die needlessly, a committee of U.S. psychiatrists reported in mid-May. Blacks are deprived of such basics as bedsheets and shoes, the psychiatrists said.

S. African Press Censored

(Cape Town, South Africa) - In an attempt to suppress further damaging revelations in its influence-buying scandal, the White minority regime here proposed strict press censorship legislation in mid-May that would make it a crime to publish charges of government corruption. The bill proposes five-year prison sentences for any reporters who violate its terms. The bill is assured of passage since the ruling National Party holds 145 of the 165 seats in parliament. South African journalists have charged that they already must carefully observe a series of news censorship laws that make their jobs like "walking blindfold through a minefield." The proposed bill would appoint an advocate-general to probe allegations of government corruption. That official would have the right to stop newspapers from publishing any charges until they were investigated, and would place him under no obligation to ever publish any findings.

Other proposed press restraints expected to be passed this parliamentary session include severe penalties — up to $11,500 and five years in jail — for publishing any "untrue matter" about the police; prohibitions against investigative reporting on deaths from unnatural causes, for example, while in police custody; and a ban on publication of any information about how South Africa obtains and produces its oil.

3,647 Blacks Killed In Rhodesia

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) recently revealed that 3,647 civilians were killed by Rhodesian troops before the regime's bogus election in April. ZANU President Robert Mugabe said that the murders were committed by the 110,000 men who had been mobilized specially for the elections. He said the government forces, with the aid of South Africa, carried out the killings in the rural areas while thousands of activists in the urban areas were jailed without trial.

U.N. Bars S. Africa

(United Nations, N.Y.) - South Africa returned to the U.N. General Assembly for the first time since being expelled in 1974 for the opening session of a scheduled debate on Namibia in late May, but the 49-nation African group moved to bar the White minority regime again and the debate was temporarily suspended. The African delegates challenged the credentials of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia, and a credentials committee reportedly voted 7 to 2 in a closed meeting to bar the apartheid regime.

Nigeria Boycotts Apartheid, Israeli Regimes

(New York, N.Y.) - Nigeria, which exports about 1.1 million barrels of oil daily to the United States, has tightened boycott measures against South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel by imposing stringent rules on tankers that call at its port. The new rules prohibit tankers from entering Nigerian ports that have had any "contact" with the three blacklisted countries in the prior six-week to three-month period. Nigeria is applying the new restrictions to the U.S. Shell Oil Company and British Petroleum Company Ltd., which are the main oil-producing companies in Nigeria.

S. African President May Resign

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Two newspapers here predict that President John Vorster will resign in June because of new disclosures in the nation's information scandal. The *Sunday Express* and the *Sunday Times*, quoting sources in the ruling National Party, said that Vorster, 63, would quit "in a matter of weeks" and would give ill health as the reason. Vorster, prime minister for 12 years, resigned that job in September and was given the largely ceremonial presidential post.

UNITED NATIONS AIDS 1.8 MILLION PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

(Nablus, Occupied West Bank) - It will be 30 years in June when Abu Abdullah Ez Eldin became an official refugee.

It was supposed to have been a temporary arrangement. The United Nations would care for Ez Eldin and other Palestinian refugees who fled their homes in the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 found new places to live.

But the agency that was created to deal with their problems, the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, is still administering to the refugees' needs—including those of more than 5,000 people at the Balata camp, on the southern end of the West Bank city of Nablus, the *Los Angeles Times* reports.

"This is fit for animals, not human beings," Ez Eldin, who is now 70, said in one of the two 9-by 12-foot concrete block cubicles that constitute his home.

Asked if he had thought of moving somewhere else — to another country, "No, I prefer to go back to my own house in Jaffa. I will go back to my own home and let the foreigners the Jews moved to my home come live here in this camp."

Ez Eldin was one of about 875,000 Palestinians who became homeless in 1948. He left Jaffa, the Palestinian section of Tel Aviv, during fighting there that summer.

"Unrwa (the U.N. relief agency) was supposed to be temporary until the problem was solved," said Mohammad H. Jarallah, a veteran U.N. official who is from Jerusalem.

"But the problem was never solved. Normally the number of refugees drops each year until the problem disappears. Here the problem gets worse each year. Each year there are more refugees.

To the original refugees and their increasingly large families 320,000 were added in 1967, when more Palestinians fled ahead of the Israeli armies moving into the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights and Sinai Peninsula during the six-day war. Another 67,000 were displaced by Israel's 1978 move into southern Lebanon.

Their population grew as U.N. medical care reduced infant mortality, and the Palestinian birthrate reached 3.5 per cent, one of the highest in the world.

Palestinians are now starting their third generation as refugees. There are now almost 1.8 million of them listed on the U.N. rolls as refugees, half of them under 20.

The refuges live everywhere in the Middle East except in the Israeli-occupied areas from which they originally fled. Jordan has 682,500, Syria 198,500, Lebanon 212,000. There are 314,000 on the West Bank and 350,000 in the Gaza Strip.

Thousands more who are not registered with the U.N. agency live in Arab countries as temporary residents. Other Palestinians live or study in the United States or Europe. Most call themselves refugees.

Only about one-third of all the refugees registered with the U.N. live in camps, but only in Jordan have they been allowed to become citizens.

In the occupied territories, the crowded conditions under which the refugees live make the camps perfect spawning grounds for anti-Israeli underground activities. Israel responds with heavy retribution, which, in turn, convinces more refugees of the righteousness of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) cause.

As U.N. efforts to solve the refugee problem neared their 30th year, two West Bank camps were under curfew and a big U.N.-run vocational school had been closed by Israel's military government.

At the Jelazon camp, on a hillside north of Nablus, an Israeli military post was set up athwart the main entry road and remained there until May 18, when the curfew that had been imposed on May 6 was lifted. While the curfew was in effect, the place was a ghost town. Troops with automatic weapons waved visitors away. Inside the camp, laundry flapped on clotheslines but not a single person could be seen.

From the opposite hillside, Israeli soldiers in the shade of a tent scrutinized the houses with binoculars.

"For a long time, boys there threw stones at Israeli cars on the Jerusalem-Nablus road," a spokesman for the military government explained. "They damaged cars and several people were injured. Warnings didn't help so we put them under curfew. The purpose, simply, is to punish them."

People were allowed out of their homes only two hours a day. No one went to work or school. Such military curfews have lasted as long as two weeks — "mass punishment," said an official. □



Mexico Breaks Ties With Nicaragua

(Mexico City, Mexico) - After breaking diplomatic relations with Nicaragua in late May, Mexico urged the U.S. to disband all remaining assistance programs to the embattled regime of President Anastasio Somoza. Right-wing members of the U.S. Congress appear to have blocked moves to further isolate the Somoza regime by linking economic aid to Nicaragua to approval by the House of legislation to carry out the new Panama Canal treaties. Costa Rica severed relations with Nicaragua late last year. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) recently granted Nicaragua $66 million in financial aid. The U.S. Treasury Department, which is responsible for the important U.S. vote at the IMF, went along with the loan approval. The IMF action opened the way for millions of dollars in new private U.S. bank loans to Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, battles between guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and government troops in Nicaragua's capital, Managua, and the country's second largest city, Leon, renewed in late May after guerrillas withdrew from Jinotega after taking control of the city for four days.

7,000 March In El Salvador

(San Salvador, El Salvador) - Over 7,000 persons marched to the main cemetery here to bury seven of the 14 leftists killed by police outside the occupied Venezuelan Embassy in late May. Police made no effort to interfere with the funeral procession or an earlier rally, despite the government's declaration of a state of siege after the shooting death of Education Minister Carlos Antonio Herrera Rebolla. Rebolla was killed by leftists just hours after police killed 14 students and wounded 20 others as they were delivering food to guerrillas occupying the Venezuelan Embassy. The Popular Revolutionary Bloc (PRB), a coalition of some 30,000 students, workers and peasants, has led the month-long rebellion in which over 80 persons have been killed and more than 100 injured in clashes with police. The PRB also has been occupying nine churches, four schools and the French Embassy, where the leftists have been holding Ambassador Michel Georges Dondenne and five other diplomatic employees hostage since May 4.

U.S. Aids Turkey

(Washington, D.C.) - The Senate voted in late May to grant the embattled, pro-Western government of Turkey $50 million in military aid. The grant is part of the proposed $4.4 billion foreign military aid package for 1980, which provides loans and grants for 60 countries. More than half the total would go to Israel, Egypt and Turkey.

Anti-U.S. Protest In Iran

(Tehran, Iran) - Over 100,000 Iranians staged an angry protest march past the U.S. Embassy here in late May to demonstrate outrage at criticism by the U.S. government of executions of officials of the deposed regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. The government abruptly froze its already strained relations with the U.S., telling the Carter administration not to send a new ambassador to Iran, after the Senate passed a resolution condemning executions of the shah's henchmen

Puerto Rican Fishermen Arrested

(Vieques, Puerto Rico) - Twenty-one fishermen protesting the U.S. Navy's use of their island off Puerto Rico for amphibious military assault operations were arrested for trespassing in mid-May. The fisherman originally wanted the Navy to be less rigid in closing down good fishing grounds while bombardment exercises were being held. They said the Navy did not heed their request and now they are demanding that the Navy end their occupation of the island together.

Israel Invades Lebanon

(Beirut, Lebanon) - Invading Israeli warplanes bombed Palestinian refugee camps deep inside Lebanon for the second consecutive day in late May. Lebanese authorities said the Israeli raids killed 35 persons and wounded 50.

Calif. Firm Helps S. Africa

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

Sundays and Wednesday afternoons and a $3.9 billion increase for the national coal-into-oil project.

The South Africans are the world leaders in coal conversion. According to *Newsweek*, their technology is at least a decade ahead of the U.S.

They built their first coal gasification plant, SASOL I, in 1955, and it currently produces five to 10 per cent of the country's energy needs, according to the South African government. Paul Etter, Fluor's vice president in charge of corporate communications, says SASOL II, the new Fluor-built plant, is the "largest and likely the most sophisticated project of its kind in the world."

The project required the opening of new coal mines, and when the first stage is completed in 1981, it will use 40,000 tons of coal per day.

Coal gasification and liquefaction technology was developed between the two world wars in Germany, which, like South Africa, had plenty of coal but little oil. Hitler put it to use after he lost access to the Romanian oil fields in World War II, using coal by-products to power his tanks and airplanes.

The process involves breaking down the coal into a gas, which is then converted into the major products of gasoline, diesel fuel and ethylene. Coal gasification also produces carcinogenic compounds, which industry spokespersons say can be contained by using the proper machinery (some environmentalists dispute this).

The process is more costly than creating the same products from oil. "But," Etter says, "the coal gasification and liquefaction concept is becoming more and more economical as time goes on." He predicts several SASOL-like plants will be built in the U.S. in the next decade.

From a business perspective, however, the process is practical in South Africa because the labor used to mine coal there is cheap. Black mine workers work in 12- to 18-month stints, 60 hours a week, without leave or visits home, for $80 per month.

Reporters have been threatened with prosecution for attempting to investigate mine workers' living conditions in government run hostels. Barracks are four stories high, lit by bare lightbulbs, with up to 200 men to a floor, six to 12 per room.

About 80 per cent of the miners are migrant laborers from neighboring countries, which makes it difficult to organize.□

Britain Sends Envoy To Rhodesia

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

area alone by the beginning of this year there were more than 1,000 political prisoners.

Along with the increase in political prisoners has come an increase in the reports of torture. This situation has been worsened by the passage of the Indemnity and Compensation Act, which provides all members of the "security forces" with immunity against prosecution for any act committed "in good faith" during the course of security operations.

Consequently, torture is still systematic, particularly during interrogation of short-term and martial law detainees. In fact, it appears the use of torture is at least implicitly condoned by the government and is used to obtain information on guerrilla activities and to intimidate the rural population.

Executions are also on the increase, while judicial protections against the use of the death penalty have been greatly weakened.

Since April, 1975, the Rhodesian authorities have refused to provide information on executions not only to Parliament and the media but even to the dead man's family.

MARTIAL LAW

More recently, with the introduction of martial law in September 1978, the power to impose the death penalty has been extended to military officers without legal training, and right of judicial review has been removed.

Since secrecy was imposed in 1975, it is impossible to know how many people have been killed, but at least 150 are believed to have been hanged.□

S.W.A.P.O. Demands Sanctions

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

basis for cohabitation, accommodation and reconciliation between them and us.

We are waging a multidimensional struggle, with armed struggle as the principal instrument, for the singular purpose of seizing power, thus eliminating the scourge of colonial dominance and to eradicate the cancer of racial injustice which has for so long prevented the right to self-determination.

The latest South African military buildup has increased the number of the enemy troops in our country to well over 75,000.

The occupation troops continue to perpetrate brutal acts of terror and torture against the Namibian civilian population. These include planting of mines on roads leading to churches, water wells, community centers, schools and other public p ices.

Furthermore, the fascist forces continue to carry out inhuman acts such as the incarceration and torture in concentration camps at Ogongo, Mariental, Runtu, Windhoek, Ngwezi and other torture centers all over Namibia.

These numerous and pervasive acts of military terror are buttressed by a chain of repressive proclamations being enacted by the colonial agent in Namibia, M.T. Steyn, who has proven himself since his illegal installation more as an executioner than a "neutral" administrator.

Latest in the series of these proclamations is the one imposing martial law and state emergency over two-thirds of the Namibian territory.

On April 27, 1979, Steyn arrested and tortured SWAPO leaders and members throughout Namibia. So far, about 100 have been rounded up and some others are still on the enemy wanted list.

When this Assembly recessed, there were some expectations that a political solution could be found to the Namibian problem through U.N.-supervised and controlled elections. Throughout, SWAPO has done everything to facilitate the realization of this objective.

South Africa has, throughout, made obstructionist actions.□

Vietnam Vets Sue

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

claims, however, that there is no evidence linking any of the diseases to the chemical agents used in Indochina.

Environmental scientist Dr. Barry Commoner recently revealed mounting evidence that soldiers exposed to the defoliants are fathering children with serious birth defects at rates far above normal. These deformities incluse misshaped toes, fingers and hearts.

A Chicago television station, WBBM, checked the V.A. and was told no efforts are being made to locate or evaluate the potential health problems of affected vets.

According to a recently released General Accounting Office (GAO) report on U.S. G.I.s exposed to Agent Orange in Vietnam, as of September, 1978, 450 Vietnam veterans had filed herbicide-related claims with the V.A.

The GAO report also said that little data is available on what the long-term health effects are of Agent Orange and that little information exists to identify G.I.'s exposed to herbicides in Vietnam.

Because of the possible link between Agent Orange and miscarriages in human mothers, the Enviromental Protection Agency (EPA) halted its use in the U.S. in April of this year.

Speaking recently at the University of California at Berkeley, Dr. Ton That Tung, personal physician to the late North Vietnam President Ho Chi Minh and the world's leading expert on dioxin, said:

"The health problems of the Vietnam veterans exposed to Agent Orange will probably be solved in Vietnam. For only in Vietnam are the large scale studies on the effects of the dioxin in America's herbicides being conducted."

There has been a sharpincrease in the rate of liver cancer in Vietnam that has been linked to dioxin.□

ANTI-WEBER FORCES

CONTINUED FROM COVER

result, the city sent a resolution to the Supreme Court calling for the overturning of the case.

The following month, Lorenza organized the NCCOWC, a broad-based group of political, labor, health, women's and church organizations, including the Black Panther Party. For the past four months, NCCOWC has been waging an intensive educational campaign throughout the Bay Area to inform the public about the Weber case and the danger it poses to Black, Chicano, Native American, Asian, poor White and women workers.

At the May 22 city council meeting, Lorenza noted with pride that the January victory won by the community "set a precedent that has brought about thousands of anti-Weber resolutions all over the country in other city council chambers, as well as unions, churches and other organizations."

Eloquently stating the reasons why the city council should act on the requests of the NCCOWC, Lorenza declared:

"I have no problem in asking this council for $5,000 tonight. This is a city that consists of 65 per cent minority people. The *Weber case is the number one issue in this country. If it is not* overturned, people of color and women will be in serious trouble for years to come.

"I am angry that people are not speaking out on this issue all over the country. I am angry that Black leaders are not coming forward to fight this issue. I do not claim to be a leader, but I am here because it is necessary that



Black worker.

someone take up this very important issue.

"I am not here because I am worried about a job for myself. I am here because I am worried about the generations to come," Lorenza concluded, as the predominantly Black audience in city council chambers burst into cheers and loud applause.

Statements of support were given by Tom Meyer of the Bay Area Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, Shirley Nakao of the Third World Women's Alliance, representatives of the Coalition to Fight Infant Mortality, Asian Health Services, Labor Community Coalition for Jobs and Community Services, Asian Law Caucus and JoNina Abron, editor of THE BLACK PANTHER.

The city council then approved the request to declare June 2 National Day of Protest against the Weber Decision in Oakland. It also approved the NCCOWC request to hang anti-Weber banners in the city, although the city manager's office attempted to block the request by claiming that the Coalition would have to provide insurance and the necessary materials for hanging the banners.

Denying Lorenza's earlier demand that discussion on the $5,000 not be passed over to the council's Ways and Means Committee, which is chaired by Councilman Frank Ogawa, the council refused to act on the request for funds.

At its May 24 meeting, the Ways and Means Committee agreed to provide the NCCOWC with $1,200 in cash, along with bullhorns, portable toilets and other materials for the Saturday, June 2 demonstration, which will begin at 12:30 p.m. at San Antonio Park, East 19th Street and Foothill Boulevard in Oakland.

In her speech to the council, BLACK PANTHER editor JoNina Abron said, in part:

"Oakland's 'official' unemployment rate is seven per cent. However, as Congressman Ronald Dellums said recently, 'figures regarding minority unemployment are, at best, conservative estimates' because they fail to take into account the millions of people who have given up trying to find a job, and, therefore, are not included in the statistics.

"If Weber wins, Black parents may spend long years in jail for doing what they believed was necessary to take care of their children.

"Our very lives and those of our children depend on the defeat of Weber, and the June 2 Day of National Protest will be an important action in that defeat."□

BLACK YOUTH SENTENCED TO 25 YEARS

CONTINUED FROM COVER

chair.

As he sat in that chair, Johnson was kicked three times by Swart. When Johnson stood up and tried to fight back, Claggett and another officer took him



TERRENCE JOHNSON

in the corner and began beating him.

Melvin Johnson, who was sitting in a holding cell, saw his brother being beaten and yelled for the police to stop.

On the witness stand, Terrence described how Claggett took his hands and wrapped them around the Black youth's neck. "Then he took his hand and put it on my head and kept shaking it," Johnson testified.

YELLING

The youth said Claggett kept yelling, " 'Shut up, nigger, shut up.' When I grabbed his gun and yanked back, it came out," Johnson said. "He (Claggett) lunged at me...The gun went off. He curled up and he looked at me with eyes wide open. There were red blood spots.

"I saw the shot. I saw the blood. I don't know what I did," Johnson concluded.

At the sentencing, the judge even thanked the police officer who had apprehended Johnson after the shooting for showing "restraint" and said that Johnson was "lucky to be alive."

PRESENCE

The police made their presence known throughout the trial and the sentencing by crowding the courtroom with themselves and their supporters and by harassing Johnson's supporters waiting in line to get into the courtroom.

At the sentencing, the police openly defended White racist pro-police demonstrators who were being outchanted and confronted by over 100 of Johnson's supporters.

Melvin Johnson, Terrence's older brother, who was a witness to the beating of his brother, is now serving a six-month sentence for allegedly taking $29 from a washer coinbox.□

"Reidsville Brother" Stabbed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

witnesses. There was another long wait for a stretcher to arrive.

Collins was finally treated in the prison hospital. He had to argue with hospital personnel before they would give him a tetanus shot to avert infection setting in as a result of the very rusty blade which had been used to wound him. In the days following this initial treatment, the wound was not dressed on a regular basis.

When Collins was returned to his prison cell, his attackers had not yet been removed from the area. They were not removed until May 10.

There are strong indications of guard and/or administration collusion in the attack on Collins, according to a press release issued by the Reidsville Brothers Defense Committee. H-House, where the attack occurred, is a maximum security area of the prison. Inmates there are frequently subject to strip searches and must pass through metal detectors.

The blade, the handle, and even the buckets which were used in the attack are officially "contraband" within H-House confines. They could not have gotten past the surveillance unless someone were looking the other way.

The prison administration is currently under a federal court order by Judge Owens to improve conditions at H-House. It is for this reason that Collins' attorneys are requesting a hearing before that judge on the issue of the Black prisoner's safety.

No one has ever faced the death penalty or been convicted for the killing of Black Reidsville prisoners. No help from any quarter except outside prisoner support groups has come for Black prisoners. Organizations which Black prisoners themselves have formed at different times over the years to unify prisoners on the basis of their common oppression have always been brutally smashed as soon as they became effective.

Black prisoners have found themselves forced at times to attack White prisoners in order to avoid being killed. Rumors of attacks and counterattacks have been maliciously spread by the guards.

Over the last two years, the tense and fearful atmosphere at Reidsville has led to incidents which have left 12 men dead and 59 seriously injured.□

JUDGE DENIES MOTION TO DISMISS HUEY P. NEWTON CASE

CONTINUED FROM COVER

longtime enemy of Huey and the BPP, denied a motion by Huey that his retrial would be a violation of the double jeopardy provisions of the law, which hold that a person cannot be tried twice for the same crime.

The retrial of the BPP founder is scheduled to begin on Monday, July 30.

Meanwhile, the campaign to recall District Attorney Lowell Jensen from office recently gained major support with the endorsement of the Alameda Health Consortium, an organization of community-based clinics and health centers in Alameda County.

Harvey Smith, director of the Consortium, told THE BLACK PANTHER in late May that the Consortium's board of directors had voted unanimously to support the BPP-initiated community drive to remove Jensen from office.

"The county has money to retry Huey, but can't seem to find any to provide services to people," Smith said concerning the severe cutbacks Consortium clinics face in the aftermath of the passage of Proposition 13.

Consortium clinics include San Antonio Neighborhood Health Center, Clinica de la Raza, Native American Health Center, Berkeley Free Clinic, Berkeley Women's Health Collective, East Oakland Family Health Center, and the People's Free Medical Clinic.

Under state and county law, 52,000 signatures are required on petitions signed by Alameda County registered voters in order for a special election to be called at which voters can remove Jensen from office.

The county voter registrar's office recently approved the petition submitted by the proponents of the recall drive, who are Broadus Parker, president of the Black Veterans Association; Emilio Benavidez, brother of Jose Barlow Benavidez, who was murdered by a White Oakland policeman in 1976; Mrs. Ruth Villia, a founding member of the Seniors Against A Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Program of the Oakland Community Learning Center; and Father Edgar Haasl, pastor of East Oakland's St. Louis Bertrand Church.

The law gives the proponents 160 days from the date of the approval of the petition for the 52,000 signatures to be obtained. The deadline is September 30, 1979.

Once the 52,000 signatures are obtained and filed with the voter registrar's office, the voter registrar has a maximum of 20 days to determine if all the signatures meet legal requirements. If they do, the voter registrar must immediately submit a certificate of sufficiency to the Alameda County Board of Supervisors informing them that the required number of registered voters has demanded a special election to recall the district attorney.

Within 14 days of receiving the certificate of sufficiency, the supervisors must issue an order for a special election, which must be held not less than 35 nor more than 40 days after the date the issue is ordered.

At the special election, voters will have the opportunity to recall Jensen and to elect his successor.

In the event the voter registrar rules that there are not enough signatures on the recall petition when it is first filed, the proponents must be given 10 days in which to obtain the additional names required.

Jensen, who has been D.A. since 1969, has consistently displayed a racist attitude towards Black and other poor minority people charged with crimes in the county. Among the reasons stated in the petition as to why he must be recalled are the following:

"Poor and minority people charged with crimes spend months, or even years, in county jail awaiting trial. District Attorney Jensen bears a major responsibility for perpetuating this situation, which wastes taxpayers' money...

"District Attorney Jensen failed to prosecute the police officers who murdered Tyrone Guyton and Melvin Black, two Black teenagers, and Jose Barlow Benavidez, a 26-year-old Mexican-Aemrican man...

"District Attorney Jensen has actively worked with the Oakland Police Department, the FBI and other law enforcement agencies' to falsely charge, prosecute and imprison members of the Black Panther Party, particularly its Founder and President, Huey P. Newton..."

The recall campaign drive is being coordinated by the Committee to Stop the Retrial of Huey P. Newton. Any Alameda County resident 18 years and older who wishes to help circulate the Petition to Recall District Attorney Lowell Jensen may call (415) 638-0197 or come by Black Panther Party Central Headquarters, 8501 East 14th Street, Oakland.☐



Participant in recent public hearing on police brutality at BPP headquarters signs petition. demanding the recall of Alameda County District Attorney Lowell Jensen.

Black Teenage

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

What we need — now — is a new and binding commitment to terminate the vicious triangle of poverty, poor education and resulting unemployment. The answers are not to be found in the dismantling of programs such as Head Start, nor in Carter's proposed reduction of CETA funds by $732 million, which means a los of 158,000 jobs for adults and 238,000 for teenagers by the end of fiscal year 1980. commitment by government and business in this country to the future — our nation's youth — that they all will have a guaranteed right to quality education and health care,and a job which will provide both dignity and a living wage for them and their dependents.☐



Angry San Francisco demonstrators battle police following the outrageous voluntary manslaughter conviction given to former Supervisor Dan White, the confessed assassin of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk.

D.A. Aids Murder Cover-Up

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

have refused to reappoint White.

After White's trial, some 10,000 angry protesters, most of them gay, showed their outrage at the unjust verdict during a tumultuous, night-long demonstration. The demonstrators burned 13 police cars and smashed dozens of windows in city hall and the state building.

Seventy-five protesters were reported injured in attacks by the police and 19 were arrested.

Two days later on May 22, a crowd of some 5,000 predominantly gay people gathered on Castro street to commemorate what would have been Milk's 49th birthday.

HANDLING

Norman's controversial handling of White's case included successfully challenging the sitting of any Blacks or gays on the jury.

Norman also refused to use peremptory challenges to keep a former police officer, a security officer and the wife of the chef at the city jail from sitting as jurors.

In addition, Freitas has confirmed information revealed by the *San Francisco Chronicle* that one juror in the trial told friends about a strong bias in favor of White even before the assassin's murder trial began.□

Black Inmate Beaten To Death

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

said. And many inmates have written letters to the Moores, the newspapers and agencies saying they witnessed the beating.

Mike Guthrie, 20, of Uhrichsville, said four guards dragged Moore's limp body across the bullpen, beating him with fists and a billy club.

Guthrie said, "From where I was, it didn't look like he was resisting at all."

Guthrie's cellmate, Dave Guthrie, 22, (not related), said one guard struck Moore 15 or 20 times with his fist, while a lieutenant struck him at least once with a billy club.

Greg Pasquarelli, 19, of Painesville, said he was in the waiting room of the prison hospital when he saw a guard hit Moore in the ribs as Moore was being dragged along a ramp from the bullpen to the hospital.

Once in the waiting room, Pasquarelli said two guards held Moore while another stomped on his ribs. "He (Moore) looked at me and said 'Help, help me, they're trying to kill me.'"

One guard then grabbed Moore by the hair and threw him down some stairs, Pasquarelli said.

Gray said Moore was placed in the reformatory's psychiatric unit, where he was shackled hand and foot to his bed.

His parents saw him once on April 6 in Richland County Common Pleas Court, during a hearing on the order by the reformatory's visiting psychiatrist that Moore be transferred to Lima State Hospital. Mrs. Moore said her husband had to carry Moore into the courtroom.

Moore was first taken to Mansfield General Hospital for examination because it was too late for transfer to Lima. He was returned to the psychiatric ward and again shackled to his bed, Gray said.

On April 9, Moore was taken to Lima. Gray said guards delivered him at 10:12 a.m. But by the time he was examined about an hour later, Moore was dead, the Lima state superintendent said.□

Death Penalty Foes

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Gilmore willingly faced a firing squad in Utah on January 17, 1977, were grisly. The White inmate, who wore a black hood over his face, received three jolts equalling 2,250 volts of electricity in his body. The first jolt burned the skin on the calf of his right leg and his clenched hands began to blacken and curl.

Before he was electrocuted, Spenkelink, according to *Associated Press* reports, sat impassively in the electric chair as he looked at the crowd of witnesses through a glass window. Prison officials had promised him the oportunity to make a final speeck but the condemned man was not allowed to speak.

His minister, Rev. Tom Feamster, said one of Spenkelink's last statements was, "When this comes down (his execution), I hope that some good will come of it."

Florida has the largest number of prisoners on death row of any state in the country — 130 men and one woman.

Meanwhile, in California, some 1,800 inmates at Folsom Prison were placed on indefinite lock-up following the late May stabbing death of a Black inmate during two days of racial clashes between Black and White prisoners.

Jessie Lee Harge, 36, died from a stab wound in the heart in an incident in which White inmates with prison-made knives attacked a group of Black prisoners who were waiting in a canteen line in the main yard of the prison.

Eight other inmates were wounded in the brawl, which came one day after a group of Black inmates attacked a White inmate, causing several other inmates in the exercise yard where the fight took place to join in.□

The Role Of Blacks On Juries

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

quently.

If you believe in the guilt or innocence of the defendant, don't be afraid to deadlock a jury. All that can happen is the case may be retried or it may be dropped.

Jurors serve for one month or less and once called and qualified, the jury commissioner will sometimes let you pick the time that is most convenient for you to serve. You get $5.00 a day and a mileage allowance of usually 15 cents a mile and free parking.

Students can often get their jury service put over to the summer Don't cop out just because you are in school. Most defendants are under 25; they are entitled to have young people on juries also. You can do a lot of studying as you wait around.

It is hard for everyone to serve and hardest of all for poor people. The system runs that way. But juries are the only place where people, plain people can participate in the criminal justice system. The hardships in exercising that right are well worth it.

Whatever your present view of jury service, we have tried to make you aware that is one of the most critical areas where Blacks can have an immediate impact on the criminal justice system. It is important to Black defendants, and increasing the number of Black prospective jurors will have a great impact on judges and prosecutors.

You can lessen a major part of the racism that often is seen in our courtrooms by merely serving on a jury. You bring your perspective as members of the Black community to a courtroom which often lacks such knowledge.

The goal of the jury is to obtain 12 jurors to sit in judgment without prejudging the person's guilt because he is Black, a "militant," or simply because he is a defendant. Everyone on a jury has one vote.

We urge you to recognize the importance of jury service and to exercise your rights as a citizen. Serving on a jury is an important service for Black citizens to perform, as important a public service as we may ever be asked to perform.□